

THE NAPAN

20 Jan 05

Vol. XLIII] No 10 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

"Working almost a season ahead of your needs a store must be winding up its business in any line of goods, weeks and even months before wearing time is over. Hence our Cut Prices on Furs, Jackets, Overcoats, etc."

Napanee's Greatest Store, THE ROBINSON CO'Y

"Suppose in spite of our help you buy wrong—wrong from your standpoint—the risk is ours to the utmost reach of fairness. It's a bad sale if it realizes us nothing but money. We must have your friendship."

Our Mail Order Service.

Don't forget that you may if you wish be served by mail order as promptly and well as if you came yourself. Depend upon it that if you want something particularly nice and leave it to our judgment you will get the best going. Let us pick you out a carpet.

Women's Costumes to Order Man Tailored.

This department is in charge of Mr. Abell who will be pleased to give estimates and show you the advance styles in Women's tailored garments. Orders for Easter will require to be booked soon. Hand made tailored garments require time.

New Table Linens.

Our Table Linens come from J. N. Richardson Sons & O'Connell of Belfast, Ireland one of the best makers. The new stock is here now and would advise the careful house-keepers to replenish her linen stock while present prices prevail. Napkins to match bleached cloths that sell at 65c, 75c, \$1.00 \$1.25 a yd. Patterns in Pansies, Shamrocks, Roses, Tulips etc.

Shirt Waists Sets.

Are to be used very much this season. Manufacturers and designers have produced a great many novelties. Ivory Pearl cut in shape of Maple Leaf with natures coloring makes a pretty set. Mounted on pins 3 for 50c. Natural Pearls ground and polished to represent blue green waves of ocean, mounted on safety pins, small size 3 for 25c large size 3 for 50c. Lots of others but only space to tell you of the two kinds.

Warm Night Gowns—Lowered Prices.

Made from soft flannel, flannelette, make comfortable night garments for a long time yet. They belong to the present season though and price has been changed to sell them now. \$2.50 for \$2—\$2—\$1.60—\$1.50—\$1.20—\$1.25—\$1.00

Women's Neckwear and Novelty Belts.

The largest manufacturing co'y in Canada of women's neckwear and belts give us exclusive control of their goods for Napanee. That is why we are able to show so many novelties and give our customers the benefit of exclusive styles so soon after they develop. Drop in and see the new Pale Blue, Red, White & Tinsel trimmed with gold belts; Fancy silk stocks with ruching in the neck. At twenty-five cents we have a stunning collar made of spider web net, tabs of taffeta with macrame medallions.

The Heavy End of Winter Yet.

A man in the Post Office said "the winter was broken "which end are we getting?"

Everything for Present Wear Reduced.

January and February clearances helped wonderfully to get winter stocks reduced. Not everything is gone yet. The season must see its goods all gone while yet the heavy end of winter wear is to come.

Women's Cloth Coats \$15 for \$5.00. We have bunched a lot of them to clear at \$5 some were \$10, \$12 and 15. Some people who are now wearing fur coats ought to buy them. It spoils a fur coat to wear it in the late spring.

Half Persian Lamb Coats \$40. Half Persian lamb is a cross between a Russian lamb and a Russian lamb. The curl is like a Russian lamb, but glossy like a Persian. Three only, sizes 38, 40 and 42, and 32 inches long. Rather than pack take them at \$40.

Girl's Coats From 87 1-2c Up.

Handsome Capes One fifth off. A few very select garments to choose from, at a reduction of one-fifth. They are really an all the year round garment.

Women's Costumes all have been reduced and you may find what you want at a price cut like this, \$20 for \$15. \$15 for \$10, \$8 for \$4. The jackets belonging to these costumes are short and can for present wear be worn with a fur coat.

Walking Skirts. Fancy trying to make a skirt for \$1.75 and giving it the "style" and "set" of these. Don't judge them by the price because some of them were double what we ask—broken lots.

Men's Winter Clothing Reduced.

We know perfectly well that this clothing business is growing more rapidly and steadily than has any other in Napanee during recent years. And that it has deserved to grow. We know its growth is of the sort that promotes more growth. It is our duty simply to maintain standards and to keep each seasons goods fresh. Winter clothing is in demand, will be for two months yet. You'd hate to pay full price this late in the season, but you'd jump at the chance to freshen up your wardrobe at a cut price. On our part it is time so end the winter stocks—take them.

Many of the regular prices are cut in two.

Spring and Summer 1904 Fashion Plates of Men's Wear

We have just received the spring and summer issues of American Fashions from New York and will be pleased to show them as we know you are interested in what is up-to-date and proper.

We have already placed in stock the bulk of our new Spring Suits, Coatings, and Pantings, and we feel sure you will agree with us when you see the range that it is the finest that has ever been shown to the men of Napanee and vicinity. We invite you to call and see them.

"First choosing is always the best."

Crums Prints.

Have stood the test for generations. Every piece is guaranteed to wash if pure soap is used. For childrens dresses that have to be in tub every few days fast color is a decided advantage. We show more patterns now than any time later in the season. All 12½c yard.

The largest manufacturing co'y in Canada of women's neckwear and belts give us exclusive control of their goods for Napanee. That is why we are able to show so many novelties and give our customers the benefit of exclusive styles so soon after they develop. Drop in and see the new Pale Blue, Red, White & Tinsel trimmed with gold belts; & Fancy silk stocks with ruching in the neck. At twenty-five cents we have a stunning collar made of spider web net, tabs of taffeta with macrame medallions.

Crums Prints.

Have stood the test for generations. Every piece is guaranteed to wash if pure soap is used. For children's dresses that have to be in tub every few days fast color is a decided advantage. We show more patterns now than any time later in the season. All 12 1/2 yard.

Napanee's Greatest Store.

THE ROBINSON CO'Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THAT BEAUT.

A FINE Brick Residence, situated on the east side of West Street, and owned by Mr. David Frisken. The location is most desirable and the house is fitted with all the most modern necessities. For full particulars apply to DAVID FRISKEN, Box 215, Napanee, Ont.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of William Charles Buskard, late of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario" Chapter 123, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said William Charles Buskard, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of January, 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Walter Buskard, West Huntington post office, Ontario, executor of the last will and testament of the said William Charles Buskard, deceased, on or before the 10th day of March, A.D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the Executor.
Dated this 1st day February, A.D. 1904.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

120

Scholarships sold in 7 months the result of having:

- 1 **TEACHERS**—Professionally trained and experienced in business.
- 2 **GRADUATES**—Well-placed and giving excellent satisfaction.
- 3 **COURSES OF STUDY**—Most practical that can be made.
- 4 **BODY AND VOICE**—Trained by an expert to insure health, correct carriage and good voice.
- 5 **SHORTHAND DEPT.**—With equal in Canada.

For information address

JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal,
Pictou Business College.

Crokinole Boards, piano finish, \$1 each. Sleighs from 25c to \$2.50
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

NOTICE—I HAVE THREE RESIDENCES to sell or rent. The one on the corner of Dundas and West Streets, brick, which I reside in at present, containing 12 rooms and halls in both flats, also a chamber in 3rd flat, and store and storeroom, bakery and a No. 1 oven, built of brick, can use coal or wood, all equipped with gas and electric light, and waterworks, barn and woodshed. Also two houses on West street, corner on Mill street, one is just built and it contains eleven rooms, and woodshed, bath and both rooms, hot and cold water and gas. The other is a fine house containing ten rooms besides halls, filled in from bottom to top with brick, also three mantles and fire grates and a furnace, and is lit with gas. All to sell or rent.

7c J. H. CLAPP, Napanee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Joshua Ginders, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario" Chapter 123, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Joshua Ginders, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of January, 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to David A. Vallent, Napanee Post Office, executor of the last will and testament of the said Joshua Ginders, deceased, on or before the 1st day of March, A.D. 1904, their names, and addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the Executor.
Dated this 20th day of Jan. A. D. 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Municipal Council of the United Townships of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, intend to pass a by-law for leasing for a term of ten years the mining right on the now unused Original Road Allowances hereinafter described, that is to say:

That piece of the boundary line lying between lots No. 34, in the 7, 8 and 9 concessions of the township of Denbigh, and lot No. 1, in the 7, 8 and 9 concessions of the township of Ashby. And also that piece of Original Road Allowance lying between lot No. 34 in the 8th concession, and lot No. 34 in the 9th concession of the township of Denbigh, and between lot No. 1 in the 8th concession, and lot No. 1 in the 9th concession of the township of Ashby.

Parties objecting to the passing of the said by-law are required to file their protests with the undersigned on or before the 20th day of February. By order of the Council,

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk, Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby
Dated at Denbigh this 11th day of Jan., 1904.

A NICE PRESENT

And one that will be appreciated by either a lady or gentleman would be a PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN. We have them in all styles and prices. Every pen guaranteed.

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Sole Agents.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR SCHOOL

Section No. 7, Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby—Protestant. Apply stating salary wanted, and experience, to RICHARD EDWARDS, Sec'y-Treas., Denbigh P. O., Ont. 16dp

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN A. FRASER OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE, IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, MERCHANT, INSOLVENT.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Fraser, of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Merchant, carrying on business as a Dry Goods and Clothing Merchant at the said Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, has made an assignment under R. S. O. 1897, Chapter 137, and Amending Acts, of all his estate, credits and effects to me, William Alfred Rose, of the said Town of Napanee, for the general benefit of his creditors.

sb

W. A. ROSE,

Napanee, Ont.

FARMERS! ATTENTION!!

AUCTION SALE OF

Agricultural Implements

—at—

Herring's - Warerooms, - Napanee,

SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY 29th, 1904

at 10 a.m.

12 Fanning Mills, 14 Mowers, 4 Reapers, 15 Plows, 3 Sulky Plows, 5 2-Horse Cultivators, etc., etc. All new.

TERMS, CASH.

10b

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Fair, St. Louis,

April 30th to December 1st, 1904

Settler's One-way Excursions 1904

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April if sufficient business offers.

Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m.

Passengers leaving Toronto with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m.

Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," "Western Canada" and "British Columbia," apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN.

Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,

1 King St. East, Toronto.

Mr. Nosse, Consul-General for Japan, is in Ottawa to ask for the disallowance of anti-Japanese legislation passed by the Legislature of British Columbia.

Some snaps in writing paper at Pollard's

There is something so strange in the mysterious wind,
That tells of unutterable woe,
And presents to your heart such a longing for love
That keeps away every foe.

It transports you away from this changeable world
Up above to a land in the sky;—

And there I'll be free from the earth that is twined
Round the finger of one upon high;—

And unto all sorrows of the earth left below,
I'd bid an eternal farewell.

And forever in heaven face to face with the Lord
In splendor and peace shall I dwell.

Oh, there and there only is peace to be found,
And there you'll find safety from Hell.

—JAMES GIBSON.

Lipton's tea in 1lb and one pound packages. Upton's Jams, currant, raspberry, strawberry and plums at,

WALES' GREY LION GROCERY.

LAPUMS' WEST.

Roads full of snow and more coming. Farmers are experiencing much inconvenience in procuring a supply of water for their stock. If a thaw does not come soon it will be at a premium.

We are sorry to understand that Sperry Rikely intends leaving here in the near future, to reside near Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Love entertained a number of their friends to a 20th Century Ball, on Friday night, last.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Davy, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bradshaw, of Newburgh, spent last week visiting relatives in Allisonville, Prince Edward Co.

Fred Reid, of Adolphustown, has returned after spending several weeks visiting at his home here.

Messrs. Jas. Huff, S. Bush and Sperry Rikely were in Kingston on Saturday.

Charles Histed and son Herbert, spent a day last week visiting his sister, Mrs. L. Brown.

John Brown is better, after suffering several days with an attack of La Grippe.

Mrs. John Simpkins is improving very slowly after suffering a slight relapse.

C. Bush is also on the sick list.

Piles cured in 3 to 6 nights.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles, or Blind, Bleeding Piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cents.—23

Fighting continues between insurgent bands and Turkish troops in Macedonia.

A battalion of United States marines is under orders to proceed to Santo Domingo, presumably in connection with the Washington Government's determination to restore order there.

The United States Senate will vote on the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty on the 23rd inst.

On account of the war flour is on the raise but we sell it at the same price from \$2.10 per 100 up.

WALES' GROCERY.

THE NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

A—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1904.

THE HONORS OF WAR.

'Twas a cold bleak night in November,
And the wind went rushing by,
And many are they who remember
That night and the clouded sky.

Then as that dark mass of men moved on,
Like the onward rush of the wave,
Many were the curses of each one
Who had buried sons in the grave.

And as that wave of ill-fortune had past,
Leaving behind soon-forgotten tones,
And the beaten path of a cyclone's blast,
And ruined and devastated homes.

There rose a cry from the world that
was tossed
By the cruel winds of fate,
To heaven above from those that had
lost
Sons who had died for their state,

Then think of the honors that accom-
pany war,
Why, 'tis a lowly grave,
And the voices of men which will be
heard no more,
And the dying groans of the brave.
—Jas. Gibson.

WAR NEWS.

THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN FAR EAST.

RUSSIA LOST A CRUISER AND A CREW.

St Petersburg, Feb. 16.—The Russian second-class cruiser Boyarin was blown up by a mine on February 13, in the same manner as was the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei. She had on board 197 officers and men, all of whom it is understood were lost. No details of the disaster have been given out.

The report is confirmed from a private source.

The Boyarin was 348 feet long, 41 feet beam, and 16 feet draft. She was of 3,200 tons displacement, and her trial speed was 25 knots. Her armament consisted of six 4.7-inch guns, eight 1.8-inch guns, two 1.4 inch guns, and three machine guns. She was also fitted with six torpedo tubes. The Boyarin was last reported as having taken part in the engagement of February 9 at Port Arthur.

JAPANESE PREPARING TO LAND TROOPS.

Near New Chwang, on the West of the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Advice through the French Government's channels confirm previous reports to the effect that the Japanese are preparing to make a landing west of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, at or near the port of New Chwang. Owing to the sandy shallows near this port it is expected that the landing will occur at the rocky points eastward of the town. Owing to it being the port of entry of the capital of Manchuria, considerable importance is being attached here to the movement.

PARRISH'S

Chemical Food

The great System Builder

A captain of police, with ten soldiers, without provocation, destroyed the contents of a hotel owned by a German, where three Japanese had registered under the protection of the civil administrator. These Japanese were bound, stabbed and robbed of food, money and jewelry.

They, with three women refugees, were rescued with difficulty by United States Consul Miller. The civil administrator had assured Mr. Miller all would be protected.

The administration admits the gravity of the situation, but declares that Viceroy Alexieff alone can remedy it. It is believed here that the maintenance of order at this treaty port and the prevention of these violations of International rights can be insured only by an instant international proclamation supported by an armed force.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

There is this morning reliable news from the seat of war up till Sunday last. Combining the scattered fragments of information it appears that the Japanese squadron which left the neighborhood of Port Arthur after the engagement that opened the war returned on Sunday. The torpedo boats came first. One made a daring attack during a storm about three in the morning, and got sufficiently near to launch a torpedo at a Russian vessel. The effect upon the vessel is not known. At five o'clock another torpedo-boat destroyer dashed up for the harbor entrance, where two Russian ships lay, and torpedoed one of them. The explosion in this case, Admiral Togo reports, was effective. This is as far as the Japanese official statements go. There was evidently an engagement later in the day taken part in by some Japanese battleships, for a Russian official report, while making no mention of the torpedo attack, states that on Sunday the upper works of the Kherson, one of the volunteer fleet, were injured by a twelve-inch shell. The Japs are therefore once more blockading Port Arthur in force and worrying the Russians by night torpedo attacks. The officers and men on the Russian ships in Port Arthur roadstead must be having the most nerve-racking time of their lives. The Japanese evidently understand that worry kills.

On land everything is still shrouded in mystery. That Japan has transported many thousands of men overseas is certain. That her transports are now preparing to sail with an expeditionary force of between forty and fifty thousand men seems to be established in the mouth of many witnesses. The only question is as to their destination. Will it be the mouth of the Yalu, as in 1894, or will it be on the Liaotung peninsula in the rear of Port Arthur? Korea is effectively occupied, so there is no need in that quarter for a Japanese army. An item that must be regarded as significant is the an official report that scouts who penetrated into Corea 34 miles south of the Yalu found no Japanese.

CHAMPIONS

The hockey match last night at Belleville between Napanee and Picton for the championship of this district of the Trent Valley League resulted in a victory for the Napanee team by a score of

12-4

LENT! LENT! LENT!

If your head is not working well, don't eat so much meat.

Try Fish for a change.

WE HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT

Fresh "Whitefish. Salmon Trout.
Halibut. Sea Salmon, and Yarmoth Bloaters

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

We have a small quantity of the above,

—also—

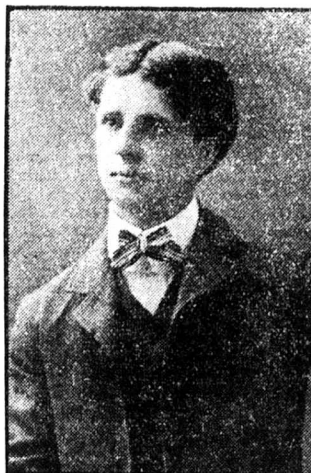
DRY CORDWOOD and COAL.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

DEATH'S HARVEST

ELIZA McLEAN.

One of the oldest of Napanee's residents, in the person of Mrs. Eliza McLean, passed away, Sunday, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years eleven months and fourteen days. Deceased was a native of Ernestownship and well-known, the family having been one of the well-to-do families of that township. After the death of her husband about ten years ago she with her two daughters removed to Napanee. A son, Stafford McLean, resides in Kingston. The funeral took place at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, to the Western Cemetery.



ROBERT EASTON EMERY.

Though young in years, strong and robust, and in the best of health, death cold hand afflicted and laid low, within ten days, one of Napanee's most popular and

land he continued in the employment of the G. T. R. and soon was promoted to the position of engineer, which he held for some ten years. In the year 1874 he was married to Miss Almada Lloyd of Fredericksburg. Mr. Francisco had been in failing health for several years, and had suffered at various times from inflammatory rheumatism. This malady attacked the heart about a year since and gradually worked its way until the deceased in the latter months of his life was a very severe sufferer. The deceased was a handy man with most any kind of tools, and the evidences of his handiwork are to be seen in the commodious and comfortable home where he ended his days. In social life he was g-nial and companionable and had many friends and well-wishers. The surviving relatives are the widow and two young men, George H. and Harry H., of this city, a daughter dying some years since young in years, and for whom the father mourned very severely. Mr. Francisco had many friends in Napanee and the surrounding county who will regret his death. These will also sympathize with the widow and two sons in their irreparable loss.

MRS. REYNOLDS.

An old and esteemed lady, and mother of Mrs. N. J. Mathieson, died at the home of her daughter, Mill street, on Saturday, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Deceased has been ill for nearly two years, and during the past year has been confined to her bed nearly all the time. Besides Mrs. Mathieson, one son George of Toronto, survives. The remains were taken to St. Patrick's church on Monday, after which they were deposited in the R. C. Vault.

VINCENT AUGUSTINE KOUBER.

Much deep sorrow and regret was expressed when the sad news reached town early Monday morning that Vincent Koubier only son of Mr. V. Koubier, marble dealer, had died at Chicago, on Sunday after a very short illness of pneumonia. Friday morning Mr. Koubier received the news of his son's illness and immediately left for Chicago, arriving but a short time before death took place. Deceased was just in the prime of life, being aged twenty-four years and five months, and was a young

body points eastward to the town. Ow-
ing to it being the port of entry of the
capital of Manchuria, considerable impor-
tance is being attached here to the move-
ment.

PARRISH'S
Chemical Food

The great System Builder
Freshly prepared at
The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

**JAPANESE FIRED
ON GERMAN CRUISER.**

**Russians Repeat the Statement That
Three Japanese Torpedo Boats
Were Sunk**
St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—A semi-official
telegram, dated from the headquarters of
the Viceroy at Port Arthur, says the Ger-
man cruiser Hansa, which had been sent
to remove German subjects from Port
Arthur, and which had on board also a
number of Russian women and children,
had been fired upon by Japanese warships.
The telegram reiterates the statement
that three Japanese torpedo boats have
been sunk in a night attack off Port Arthur.
All was quiet within the sphere of war
operations.

**100 SOLDIERS
FROZE TO DEATH.**

Berlin, Feb. 16.—The St. Petersburg
correspondent of the Tagliche Rundschau
says that six hundred Russian soldiers have
been frozen to death while marching across
Lake Baikal, Eastern Siberia. The corre-
spondent adds that the temporary railroad
across the lake is not yet completed, that a
large detachment of troops was sent on a
2-mile march over the ice-covered lake,
and that it is presumed that part of the
troops lost their way in a snowstorm and
perished.

**CANADIANS AND THE
WAR IN THE FAR EAST.**

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The following addition-
al rules are added, on instructions from
the Colonial Secretary, to those already
published touching the coaling of belliger-
ent vessels of war in British ports:
During the continuation of hostilities no
coal to be supplied to warships of either
of the belligerent powers except on a written
authorization of the competent port
authorities specifying the amount of coal
which may be supplied.
Before issuing any authorization for the
supply of coal to any belligerent warship,
the port authority shall obtain a declaration
fully signed by the officer commanding
such warship of destination to which it
is proceeding and the amount of coal already
on board.
It is explained by Hon. T. Nosse, Japa-
nese Consul-General at Montreal, that
unless flour is shipped direct to the seat of
war, or to ports where military or naval
operations are in progress, it could not be
regarded as contraband of war. Thus
there is nothing to prevent shipments of
Canadian flour to Yokohama, Tokio, or
any other Japanese port not engaged in ac-
tual warfare.

**THE RUSSIAN GROWS
ATROCIOUS—POWERS SHOULD
PREVENT REIGN OF TERROR.**

**German Hotel Looted Because It
Housed Japanese—Women Rescued
With Difficulty.**

Newchwang, Feb. 16.—Viceroy Alexieff
left Port Arthur to-day, proceeding to
Harbin with Gen. Plung, the chief of staff,
and the general staff. It is said that the
Russian army and navy commands will be
reorganized and that General Kerpaitsky
will command the Yalu division, which is
expecting to be attacked by the Japanese
forces.
Atrocities daily perpetrated both by the
police and troops make it impossible for
the civil administrator of Newchwang to
control the situation. It is feared a reign
of terror will be precipitated if the neutral
powers remain inactive.

at Belleville between Napanee
and Picton for the champion-
ship of this district of the Trent
Valley League resulted in a
victory for the Napanee team
by a score of

12-4

THE GLOBE'S WAR NEWS.

From Special Correspondents in the
Field.
The Russo-Japan conflict has commenced
in earnest, and that part of the world is
now the centre of interest.
In order that our readers may be kept in
the closest touch with the situation we
have made special arrangements whereby
they can have The Weekly Globe for the
year 1904 on specially liberal terms.
The Globe, with its usual enterprise,
has made arrangements with The London
Times whereby it is able to publish simul-
taneously the reports sent direct from
the scene of action. The Times, London,
England, has established its reputation as
being the greatest and most reliable news-
gatherer in the world, and our readers can
have full benefit of its excellent staff of
correspondents by reading The Daily or
The Weekly Globe.
The Globe has the exclusive control of
this service in Canada, and these reports
will not appear in their original form in
any other Canadian publication.
A summarized report with every item of
interest will be especially written for The
Weekly Globe, enabling readers to gain a
thorough knowledge of the situation with-
out the trouble of reading columns of con-
tradictory and confusing reports.
The Weekly Globe, with its illustrated
section and many interesting features, is
now one of the cleanest and brightest
newspapers in America, and we are pleased
to be able to announce that the arrange-
ments just completed will enable subscrib-
ers to secure it for this year at a special
price. You can secure the Napanee Ex-
press and the Weekly Globe for one year
for the very low price \$1.50

CASITORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

MCINTYRE'S CORNERS.
The cold weather continues, old resi-
dents say that this is the severest winter
known for forty years.
Mr. Fred Oke who was taken to Kingston
General Hospital for treatment last week
is gaining rapidly.
Miss Phoebe Miller is in Kingston this
week.
Mr. David Boice is ill and Dr. North-
more, of Bath, is in attendance.
Mrs. Wilson Buck is also on the sick
list.
Mr. and Mrs. Vanaletine, of Gilbert's
Mills, Prince Edward Co., and Mr. and
Donald Rikley, of Sillsville, visited at W.P.
Miller's on Friday.
Mr. Henry Clow and family has removed
from our midst and have gone to Sillsville
to reside.
Miss Lillie Dawson is visiting her mother
Mrs. George Dawson, York road.
Pressed hay is on the move even if the
roads are bad.
Mr. David Keller had his face badly
frozen on Monday last.
School has been closed for a few days
owing to the illness of Mr. Tuckett the
school teacher.
Master Joe Buck, of Adolphinstown, is
visiting at his uncle's Mr. Wilson Bucks.

CEREAL FOODS
Discontinued for the next thirty days we
have decided to offer all 10c packages at 8c
comprising Tillson's Pan Dried Oats,
Quaker Pan Dried Oats, Vim and Life
Chips. We will also offer all 15c packages
at 13c, comprising Tillson's 3 lb packages
of Breakfast Food, Tillson's Wheatlets,
Force, Malta-Vita, Malt Breakfast Food
Wheat Marrow, Grape Nuts, Granase
Flakes, Granase Biscuits and Shredded
Whole Wheat Biscuits, 2 packages Rokko
Coffee, for 25c, 4 lbs Canada White Starch
for 25c and 1 lb of our celebrated Tea for
25c or 5 lbs for \$1.00.
THE COXALL COY.



ROBERT EASTON EMBURY.

Though young in years, strong and
robust, and in the best of health, deaths
cold hand afflicted and laid low, within ten
days, one of Napanee's most popular and
well-known young men in the person of
"Bobbie" Embury. "Bobbie", who had
been in Picton all winter, was first stricken
with illness there on Monday, February 1st.
On February 11th the local hockey team
visited that town, and when Bobbie's con-
dition became known it was decided to
bring him home with them which was done
he arriving here on Friday. Doctors
pronounced his trouble as peritonitis.
Pneumonia developed and although every-
thing was done to save the young life, it
was unavailing, and he passed away just
one week after being brought to his home.
When the news became known throughout
the town expressions of grief was general,
and it was a difficult thing for his unlim-
ited circle of friends to believe that he had
passed from this world into the next after
such a short period of illness. Bobbie was
not alone admired for his sporting abilities,
but his upright and manly principles en-
deared him to all who had the pleasure of
his acquaintance. Deceased was aged
twenty years and four months, just in the
prime of young manhood. He was an
enthusiastic hockey player, and was a
general favorite with the lovers of the sport.
This season he played on the forward line
of the Picton O. H. A. hockey team, and was
considered one of the fastest forwards in
the league. The funeral took place Sun-
day afternoon at 2.30 p. m. The remains
were quietly taken from the residence of
his father to the Western Methodist church
when Rev. S. T. Bartlett, Rev. C. E.
McIntyre, and Rev. J. R. Conn, conducted
the services. The weather was of the
worst, being stormy and blowing, and the
walk almost impassable, yet the church
was well filled with the friends of the de-
ceased, who braved the storm to have a
last look and pay respect to their departed
friend. The coffin was strewn with flowers
conspicuous among which were wreaths
from the hockey boys of Napanee, Picton,
Kingston, Belleville and Peterboro.
Much sympathy is extended to the sorrow-
ing father, mother and sister, and to the
relatives of the deceased, in this their hour
of sorrow. The pall-bearers were chosen
from among the members of the Napanee
hockey club.

THE LATE MR. FRANCISCO.
(Kingston Whig.)

William Nathaniel Francisco, aged forty-
six years, entered into rest on the 11th
inst. The deceased was born at Owassa,
Mich. He came to Tamworth, Ont., when
ten years of age, and lived in Tamworth,
Napanee, Belleville and Kingston, residing
in this city thirteen years. He was the
proprietor of a carriage painting shop at
Belleville for a period of about eight years.
He then changed his occupation from paint-
ing to railroading. He commenced first
with the Midland railroad as fireman.
After the Grand Trunk took over the Mid-

VINCENT AUGUSTINE KOUBER.
Much deep sorrow and regret was ex-
pressed when the sad news reached town
early Monday morning that Vincent Koub-
er only son of Mr. V. Koubier, marble dealer,
had died at Chicago, on Sunday after a
very short illness of pneumonia. Friday
morning Mr. Koubier received the news of
his son's illness and immediately left for
Chicago, arriving but a short time before
death took place. Deceased was just in
the prime of life, being aged twenty-four
years and five months, and was a young
man of more than ordinary ability. For
the past two years he occupied a position of
trust in a large wholesale establishment in
Chicago, secured through his attention and
ability. The remains were brought to
Napanee on Wednesday and taken to St.
Patrick's church, where services were held
after which the remains were deposited in
the R. C. Vault. To the father and one
sister who survive, the heartfelt sympathy
of the community is extended, as it has in-
deed been a severe shock to them, in this
their loss of an only son and brother.

HARRY LEWIS VANDERVOORT.

died at his residence, Bridge Street, on
Wednesday night, after an illness of three
weeks duration. A bad cold developed
into la grippe, and being anxious for other
members of the family, who were ill, an
attack of nervous prostration followed,
resulting in his death. Many were the
anxious enquiries concerning his progress
during his illness, and when the news was
given out that he had passed away Wed-
nesday evening, deep was the sorrow of his
acquaintances. Deceased came to Napa-
nee from Belleville, about six years ago and
entered the employ of the Gibbard Furni-
ture Co., as book-keeper, which position
he occupied until overtaken by his fatal
illness. Two years ago last New Years he
was united in marriage to Miss Lulu
Embury, who, together with one child, a
boy survives. Deceased was a member of
of the Ancient Order of United Workmen,
and stood highly in the estimation of his
fellow Workmen. He was also a member
of Argyle Lodge No. 212, I. O. O. F., and
in this society he was also a prime favorite,
as he was shown last December, when he
was elected to the highest office in the
lodge, that of Noble Grand. The building
in which the rooms are located has been
draped by his brother Oddfellows to show
their respect for their late presiding
officer. Deceased was aged thirty years.
The funeral will take place from his late
residence, Bridge street, on Friday after-
noon. Private services for the family
and near friends at the house, at
2.30 p.m., and the fraternal services of
the Oddfellows and A. O. U. W. outside
the house at 3 o'clock. Those of his
family who are left to mourn are: Mr.
and Mrs. J. W. Vandervoort, his parents;
Mrs. J. K. McCargar, Mrs. Sharpe, and
Miss Emily Vandervoort, sisters, all of
Belleville; and Mr. Chas. Vandervoort,
a brother, of Napanee.

I wish you to know.
That Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets
saved my little girl's life. Doctors had no
hopes of her.
Mr. R. J. Ego. Ardree, Ont.

**STOCK-TAKING IS OVER WITH
NOW FOR BARGAINS.**
Note a Few of the Specials :
Lamp Chimneys, medium or large. 5c
10c Lantern Chimneys for 7c
20c large Tin Dish Fans 15c
Coal Scuttles at Cost Prices
7c Heavy Tin Dippers 4c
10c Potato Mashers 8c
Boot Laces per dozen 5c
10c bottles Machine Oil 5c
Talcum Powder, per can 10c
7c balls Clark's Brilliant Crochet Cotton 5c
50c Tab'c Linen per yard 35c
25c Table Oil Cloth per yard 22c
Ladies' Cashmere and Woolen Hose ... 28c
Ladies' long or short corsets, special... 42c
St suits Men's woollen Underwear ... 75c
Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear at cost...
4 only, Children's Toques, regular 45c for 33c
Hair Brushes and Mirrors at low prices....
An endless chain of Bargains awaits you at
McINTOSH BROS.
Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager. RENNIE BLOCK.

DISCIPLINE OF ROYALTY

SOVEREIGNS PUNISH THEIR KIN FOR MISDEEDS.

Penalties Range From Spanking to Expulsion From Family.

Emperor William, although a most devoted and affectionate father, has the reputation of being strict with his many sons, and when he learned the other day that the crown prince had, in defiance of his wishes, ridden in a steeplechase, he is stated to have promptly called the heir apparent to account, and to have inflicted upon him the penalty of three days "stuben arrest," that is to say, confinement to his room. So entirely free has the life of this singularly promising scion of royalty been from even the breath of any scandal, and so irreproachable his conduct, that the public announcement of his punishment has attracted far more attention on both sides of the Atlantic than its trifling character would seem to warrant. It may be timely therefore to offer a few notes upon a subject which cannot fail to prove of interest to all parents, namely: the methods employed by crowned heads to maintain discipline among the members of their families, merely adding, by way of parenthesis, that the German people are fortunate in that the first offence for which their future emperor is publicly called to account should be one which demonstrates his pluck as well as his love of sport, and is calculated to increase his popularity both at home and abroad.

SYSTEM OF OLD.

In olden times, when the royalty of the reigning houses was regarded as more sacred in character than now-a-days, it was customary to provide youthful princes of the blood with whipping boys, who were brought up with them, sharing their lessons and their pastimes, but taking upon themselves the whole of the punishments. For the office of whipping-boy was one which doomed its holder to undergo all the castigation which his royal companion deserved, the idea being, of course, that it would pain and mortify the prince to see his playmate flogged for his sake. That the device was effective may be gathered from the number of houses of the European nobility which trace their descent from the whipping boys of sovereigns. The latter as a rule showed themselves grateful, taking the earliest opportunity to reward their whipping boys with titles and lands for the sufferings and indignities endured in their behalf, a notable instance in point being that of Charles I., who, on his accession to the throne, created his whipping boy earl of Dysart and Baron Hunting Tower, and presented him with large estates in recognition of the many floggings he had endured for his sake.

KAISER SPANKS HIS BOYS.

But it is no longer possible to reach the house of lords by means of birchings undergone in behalf of princes of the blood, and, while those who are intrusted with the education of royal children are not permitted to administer corporal punishment to their equals, yet the latter are subjected thereto much as other children by their parents. Emperor William's boys are credited with being thoroughly well acquainted with the weight of the paternal hand, while the late Queen Victoria, on the occasion of one of her earlier visits to Dublin, finding that Prince Alfred, then a 9 year old boy, who was sitting opposite to her in the carriage, had begun to sulk about something, and refrained from doffing his cap in acknowledgement of the cheers of the people, did not hesitate to soundly box his ears then and there in the sight of everybody without interrupting for one minute her gracious bows and smiles in response to the greet-

arrest," which they spent at their magnificent country seat at Glienke, near Potsdam, for having disobeyed the emperor's regulations about the necessity of the princesses of his family being always attended not only by a lady in waiting but also by a gentleman of the household when in public. Princess Frederick Leopold, who is passionately fond of skating, broke through the ice with her lady and would have been drowned had it not been for the assistance of some peasants nearby. This narrow escape of the princess served to call the attention of the emperor to the fact that there had been no gentleman in attendance on her at the time, and it was in consequence of this that he is reported to have imposed a few weeks of "haus arrest" upon his sister-in-law and her husband.

The late King Humbert did not content himself with merely subjecting his son to confinement in his quarters, but once even went so far as to order him under arrest in a fortress. It was in consequence of an altercation between father and son about Sig. Crispi, at that time premier, and of whose domestic and colonial policy Victor Emmanuel most strongly disapproved. Indeed, Humbert was extremely severe with his heir apparent, and showed infinitely more indulgence to his nephews than to his only son.

DEPRIVATION OF CARRIAGE.

Deprivation of the use of the royal liveries is another penalty which monarchs have at their disposal for the purpose of maintaining their authority among the members of their family, and it usually carries with it the suspension of those military honors which are accorded to princes and princesses of the blood. During the reign of Napoleon III., Prince Lucien Bonaparte was deprived of the use of the imperial liveries for having placed his carriage at the disposal of the famous actress Rachel, who, in consequence thereof, was taken for Empress Eugene by the guards at the Arc de Triomphe and permitted to drive through it instead of around it. The widowed duchess of Aosta, Princess Laetitia Bonaparte, was likewise deprived for a time by her brother-in-law and uncle, the late King Humbert, of the use of the royal Italian liveries, as a punishment for some particularly flagrant violation of the laws of conventionality and of the rules which the king had imposed upon the members of his house.

MOST SEVERE MEASURE

Finally, there is that extreme measure which has been only rarely resorted to by any European sovereigns—namely: expulsion from the ranks of the reigning house. Emperor Francis Joseph has found himself compelled to deprive both Archduke John and Archduke Leopold not merely of all their rights and privileges as princes of the blood, but even of the name of Hapsburg, actually refusing them the privilege of ordinary Austrian citizenship, and forcing them to seek under a bourgeois name naturalization as well as a home in some foreign land. Archduke John disappeared from view some ten years ago on a voyage round Cape Horn under the name of "John Orth." But Archduke Leopold still lives under the name of Leopold Wolfing in Switzerland, where he has acquired the citizenship of the country. The emperor likewise suspended the ex-crown princess of Saxony from her rights and prerogatives, which came to her through her birth as an archduchess of Austria. But it is understood that this measure is of a temporary character. This is the limit of the penalties which monarchs can inflict upon refractory members of their families in these modern times.

CHILDREN OF THE NORTH.

How They Enjoy Themselves in the Long Winter Night.

A "CORNER" IN BEGGARS

WHEN MENDICANTS HAVE BECOME RICH.

One Left \$15,000—Another Became General of An Army.

The beggars of Barcelona have combined to withdraw from circulation all the two-centesimo pieces they receive from the charitable public, their object being to compel people to give away the coins next higher in value, namely, five-centesimo pieces. These mendicants are well able to do, for they are highly organized, having their regular "pitches," which in many instances descend from father to son, and "work" under "captains" whose lightest word is law.

Begging in Barcelona is, in fact, just as much a trade as bricklaying or carpentering is with us, and many of its votaries find it far more lucrative than any honest employment of which they are capable. For instance, one old man who died the other day, and who for over sixty years had sat upon a little three-legged stool near the main entrance to the famous cathedral, left behind him some forty thousand pesetas (about \$7,500), and had given during his lifetime dowers of \$2,000 to each of his three daughters. He had also paid for a university education for his only son.

William Stevenson, the famous "King of the Scotch Beggars," left a will setting aside sufficient money to give a "grand feast" to all "genuine professional mendicants" who chose to come and see his body "lie in state."

THE INFLUX WAS IMMENSE.

Three large barns were hired to entertain the "company" in. Thirty sheep, four fat steers, and eleven prime hogs, were slaughtered to furnish the viands; while for liquid refreshment there was beer without stint, and eighty gallons of the best whisky. For the ordinary mourners he ordered, prior to his decease, twelve dozen burial-cakes, a large quantity of sugared biscuits, and a good supply of wines and spirits.

"Poor Joe All-Along," a noted London professional beggar, who wore a long beard, and had not lain in a bed for fifty years, left \$15,000 behind him.

Jules Dandon, the "Prince of Berlin Beggars," used only to go cadging after nightfall. During the daytime he posed as a respectable teacher of languages. He had refused to see his only brother for thirty-seven years because he once sent him a letter without prepaying the postage. Yet after his death no fewer than 20,000 crowns were found secreted under the floor of the one wretched room he occupied.

In the neighborhood of Dumfries, Scotland, is still cherished the memory of a beggar who cadged the wherewithal to pay for his son's education at Edinburgh University. He was a sturdy old fellow, but had been a professional mendicant all his life, as he had also his father before him. He carried two leather pouches, and when a coin had been placed in the one by any charitably disposed person, he would produce the other, and beg a "bawbee" for "my wee braw laddie at college." This he did so regularly and with such persistence, that people in the end came to take a real interest in the "beggars' son who was going to be a great scholar," and frequently volunteered assistance without its being asked. The young man, whose education was thus so curiously provided for, became in due time a "kirk" minister, and he died only a short while ago.

FULL OF YEARS AND HONOR.

Barney O'Flynn, a famous Irish beggar, amassed, during a long life of persistent mendicancy, some \$12,500. Feeling his end approaching,

obtained from charitable people during the daytime.

It is in China, however, that "land of topeyturvydom," that the professional beggar flourishes most, and is most esteemed. All Chinese mendicants are organized into regular bands, each under a "head man," and these bands, again, are associated into guilds, presided over by "masters." Not infrequently these "masters," who exact toll from all under them, amass great wealth, and even rise to high offices.

A conspicuous example is afforded by General San-ko-lin-sin, who opposed the British in the war of 1860 and who began life as a beggar at Canton, afterwards rising to be "head man," and eventually "master" of no fewer than three guilds. Combining these, he was able to levy blackmail over two thousand square miles of country and thirty-two cities. He married his three daughters to Mandarins, and by their influence secured a commission in the army. He was appointed commander-in-chief by the Emperor in 1858, but was disgraced three years later for failing to hold the Taku Forts against the combined French and British armies.—Pearson's Weekly.

HEAD HUNTING.

Practice Discontinued in Terra del Fuego.

It is only within the last two years that head-hunting by English and Scottish sheep farmers in Terra del Fuego has languished, partly, says an article in the Nineteenth Century, because Indians had become scarce and shy, and partly, it is hoped, from a sense of English decency and fair play.

The sheep farmers, who had brought their valued flocks with such pains across the Storm Straits, had great trouble with the aborigines, who were known as "Onas." The farmers after many raids, fixed a reward of \$5 per head for every Ona put hors de combat. At first birchwood bows were required as tokens. Then, when hunters were found so dishonest as to cheat their employers with a manufactured article, scalp were insisted upon. Finally, when it was proved that Indians could be scalped and yet live on, causing future expense, hunters were required to bring in the whole head.

A notable personality stands out from the horde that overran Terra del Fuego a decade ago—one Julius Popper, who was the only man so far south who had any knowledge of the amalgam system of gold-washing. By prompt action he secured for himself the lease of the richest beaches on the Atlantic.

He defied the Argentine authority, mounted guard over his poached claims with a Winchester, organized a special mail transport, and put into circulation his own one and five-dollar gold pieces, embossed with a pick and shovel, and the name "Popper."

To the Ona—one of the people referred to by Darwin as standing at the bottom of the human race—his body is a religion; his sole recreation lies in the exercise of a magnificent physique—in mimic fight, in foot races, in wrestling.

There now remains to this tribe but two refuges—an Italian mission of monks and the settlement of the late Mr. Bridges, missionary, naturalist and pioneer, at Port Harburton. They have no fixed lodgings at the settlement. The solemn, robe-covered figures stalk suddenly in from the dark birch forest, and as suddenly disappear.

MEDALS VERSUS MONEY.

In Great Britain, as compared with other centres, the award of medals for past and present achievements in science finds fuller favor, it must be confessed, than that of money prizes. However that may be, the practical aspects of such

and a 9 year old boy, who was sitting opposite to her in the carriage, had begun to sulk about something, and refrained from doffing his cap in acknowledgement of the cheers of the people, did not hesitate to soundly box his ears then and there in the sight of everybody without interrupting for one minute her gracious bows and smiles in response to the greetings of her subjects.

While, however, young royalties have nothing to fear save from their parents in the way of chastisement they are subject to numerous other punishments at the hands of those entrusted with their education. Among the means of discipline at the disposal of the latter are the deprivation of favorite dishes, of pastimes, and pleasures, and of pocket money. King Victor Emmanuel's boyhood was one long succession of penalties of this kind imposed upon him by his terribly strict old governor, Gen. Osio, and it is no secret that at least a part of the youth of Emperor William was embittered by the exaggerated severity of one of his military tutors.

ADULTS DISCIPLINED.

In ordinary life a man may be said to become his own master when he attains his majority, and what are generally supposed to be the years of discretion, while in the same way it may be assumed that a woman secures freedom from parental control when she marries. This is, however, not the case with princes and princesses of the blood. They remain throughout their entire existence subject to the authority of the head of the reigning house to which they belong and are forced to submit to a degree of dependence of which people on this side of the Atlantic can form no conception. There are various methods by means of which this authority is enforced, and among the disciplinary measures at the disposal of the sovereign is the one to which the kaiser has recently subjected his eldest son, the crown prince, namely, "stuben arrest." This is confinement to one's apartments during the term for which it is imposed, and of course, will have prevented the German heir apparent from fulfilling any engagements, from being seen out of doors, and even from receiving and entertaining any friends during the three days that it lasted.

The late Emperor Frederick was subjected to "stuben arrest" by his father, old Emperor William, even long after his own boys had grown up, and on one occasion, shortly before his marriage, he was confined for a full week to his apartments by his uncle, King Frederick William IV., for having, during the course of a military inspection he was holding as general, given an amusing demonstration of the ridiculous equipment of the infantry in those days by dropping a gold piece in front of one of the soldiers and directing him to pick it up and pocket it, which he was utterly unable to do, the tight fitting coat, the high leather stock, and the numerous belts and straps with which he has hampered rendering it impossible for him to bend his body so as to get the coin.

THREE MONTHS' ARREST.

Another penalty of much the same character, usually inflicted for a longer period, is "haus arrest"—that is to say, confinement to one's house and grounds, if one is fortunate enough to possess any. There are members of the reigning houses of Prussia, of Austria, and of Russia who have been ordered to undergo terms of two and three months' arrest of this kind. In Bavaria it has been inflicted by the prince regent upon his grandson, Prince Rupert, for leaving the kingdom and his military duties, and betaking himself off to Paris in the strictest incognito without having previously obtained permission to absent himself from the kingdom. Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia are reported to have undergone a month's "haus

temporary character. This is the limit of the penalties which monarchs can inflict upon refractory members of their families in these modern times.

CHILDREN OF THE NORTH.

How They Enjoy Themselves in the Long Winter Night.

The farthest north of the nation's youthful wards are the children of the Eskimo who inhabit Point Barrow, which juts out into the Polar Sea beyond the arctic circle. Here, where the season of winter is one long night, childhood's lot, it might be supposed, would be barren of enjoyments, but the supposition would be a mistake. The children of Point Barrow have their sports and games, and enjoy them as heartily as the children of more favored places. Warmly clothed from head to foot in deer and fox-skin garments, they engage in many outside pastimes. They have a football game, played without order or system. The ball is either an old mitten or cast-off shoe stuffed with waste deerskin. This they kick about amid noisy shoutings and much confusion; and they have, too, a snowball game, also played with their feet. The ball is large, made of snow that has been wet and allowed to freeze. The player balances it on one foot, and with a hitch and a little jump throws it to the other, and so on, back and forth alternately, till the ball falls to the ground. The player who drops it is "out."

A favorite sport is sliding down the steep banks of frozen snow which form under the cliffs that line the shores of the Polar Sea. The children use neither toboggans, sleds, nor even boards. They kneel, lean back and grasp their ankles, and thus go shooting downward on their knees.

They are fond of dancing, too, and with a drum made of an old tin can discarded by some whaler they improvise dances for themselves and songs as accompaniment. One favorite song and dance is given as a sort of representation of the aurora borealis, or northern lights, and when the display is particularly attractive the children's sport is often prolonged for hours.

They have toys of various kinds—some of them ingeniously mechanical—of home manufacture, which serve their purpose as well as those of the more pretentious kind known to the children of civilized lands. The Eskimo bad boy has his "bean-scraper," too, only his machine throws pebbles, and is a much more mischievous instrument than the one used by our boys, and capable of producing more painful results.

One trait common to the Eskimo children of Point Barrow is not so common among children with infinitely greater advantages—namely, regard for the feelings of others, especially their elders. Lieutenant Roy of the government station at Point Barrow, says, they are so considerably polite that they took care to mispronounce native words in the way he had mispronounced them rather than embarrass him by attempting to correct him.

JAPAN'S NEW CHIVALRY.

With the Japanese adoption of foreign dress came the idea that a woman was an individual rather than merely a thing, and that she should receive consideration. In her native kimono she had always stepped aside that the men might go first. Men had gone first always in all things. But Japan has now illustrated the idea that women should take precedence. Chivalry depended on the petticoat; and as chivalry was a fine thing in the West, the Japanese must have it. So in skirts the Japanese lady led the way, and received attentions that bewildered her, for never before had she spoken to a man other than her husband, except at the distance of several mats, and with the greatest possible formality

education was thus so curiously provided for, became in due time a "kirk" minister, and he died only a short while ago.

FULL OF YEARS AND HONOR.

Barney O'Flynn, a famous Irish beggar, amassed, during a long life of persistent mendicancy, some \$12,500. Feeling his end approaching, he sent for a priest, who advised him, as he had no relations, to leave the money to the 'Holy Father at Rome.' Barney did as he was bid, expressing at the same time a hope that it would be utilised in some manner for the benefit of the fraternity to which he belonged. The Pope accordingly had the sum invested, and applied the interest to paying the salary of a 'Chaplain of the Beggars.' This curious "living" is still in existence, although it has long ceased to carry any duties with it, and is usually held by the Papal Secretary of State for the time being.

When the glory of Venice as a seaport vanished, her trade dwindled, as a natural consequence, almost to nothingness, and many of her erstwhile wealthy nobles were reduced to absolute want. To these licenses to beg were granted. They were known far and wide as "I Vergognosi" (literally, "the shame-faced ones"). These mendicant nobles assumed a special dress—a black linen smock falling to the feet. The head was covered with a hood, and a thick veil with two eyeholes fell over the face. In their hands they carried a little conical box, made of cardboard, for the reception of such money doles as the charitable might be disposed to bestow upon them.

At first these were of the smallest, but by degrees there sprang up a sort of tradition that not to give literally to "I Vergognosi" savored strongly of the worst sort of meanness. Many of the fraternity became, in consequence,

FAIRLY WELL TO DO.

and one of them saved enough to start in business as a money-lender, and prospered so that he was able eventually to buy back his ancestral palace and estates.

In 1888 a special commission, which had been appointed by the Paris Municipal Council to investigate and report upon the condition of mendicancy in the French capital, discovered that ninety per cent. of the regular beggars belonged to an association for mutual help and protection, known to the initiated as the "Paris Syndicate of Professional Mendicants." The headquarters of this precious "syndicate" was a low wine-shop in the Rue Montereau, called "La Cave," and there were several branch offices. The secretary and treasurer, a life-long professional beggar, was found to possess house property in different parts of the city, a flourishing mushroom-farm at Neuilly, and a snug sum in the "rentes." Several account books were seized by the police, and these showed that the "earnings" of the members averaged about \$10 a week. Many, however, made much more.

One, an old pensioner, for many years a habitual seeker of charity on the Boulevard des Italiens in the evenings and on the Place de la Bourne in the forenoons, had eleven thousand francs (\$2,200) standing to his credit. The motto of the corporation was: "Three years a beggar, and who would be a king!"

One professional Parisian beggar, however, and he the most famous among them all, sturdily refused to have anything to do with the syndicate. This is Pierre.

THE "OLD CLO" KING. who is almost as great a celebrity in his way as was the late "King of the Camelots." Pierre is a specialist in mendicancy, in that he begs neither money nor food, but simply and solely discarded wearing apparel. In this line, however, he achieves such satisfactory results that he is able at night to employ two or three men to carry to the nearest pawn shop the things he has

MEDALS VERSUS MONEY.

In Great Britain, as compared with other centres, the award of medals for past and present achievements in science finds fuller favor, it must be confessed, than that of money prizes. However that may be, the practical aspects of such monetary gifts undoubtedly appeal; and when they minister to the necessities of science, as we may safely believe they really do, their propriety can hardly be gainsaid. For example, Madame Curie has, on three separate occasions since 1897, received the Geger prize of 3,800 francs (\$760) from the Paris Academy of Sciences for her researches in radium—a foundation primarily intended to reward the prosecution of fruitful work. The question might, in fact, be asked in this connection whether it is an open secret that many gold-medal appropriations are themselves, with lapse of time, converted into current coin of the realm and the proceeds used toward the purchase of requisite apparatus, or expensive books of reference bearing upon current researches. We need not quibble if the reply is in the affirmative.

THE HABIT OF INDECISION.

In the whole matter of habit, decision is the master-key. We must learn to act on the spur of the moment. The hardest thing is to begin to overcome the inertia and mental sluggishness. Some men are always preparing for work, which usually means postponing any serious effort, and ends in a mere waste of time. It is easy to put off beginning a task with the excuse that we are not ready for it, or that we are not in the mood at present. We go on improving our implements for work which is never attempted, like an artisan perpetually sharpening his tools and never putting them to any practical use. The worst of it is that indecision like this has an effect on the character, and weakens the whole capacity. No new habit can be begun without a hard struggle, or continued without constant effort. The laboriousness of any work is lessened by the dexterity which comes from habit. This, at least, is certain—that nothing is permanently secured to us till it passes into a habit.

HISTORY BY FRESCOES.

The committee of the Berlin (Germany) Town Council in charge of the primary schools have taken a novel decision with regard to school decoration. The proposal is to spend 10,000 marks every year for eight years with the object of painting frescoes on the walls of class-rooms and corridors. These pictures will be simple in character, and will represent for the most part scenes in German history. Before, however, the plan can be carried out, experiments will be made in three selected schools.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Suppose we could not telegraph, and had to depend on the slow communication of the post; suppose great cities were deprived of the arc and incandescent light, and were thrust back on the dim, insufficient gas illumination for their streets; suppose that, instead of the silent, swift-moving electric, we still suffered the slow horse cars—do you think that this or any other country would be one-half as well worth living in as it is to-day?

FIRE DRILLS.

This admirable system should be adopted in all schools. It is not only valuable in preventing loss of life and accidents, but it is a lesson to the value of discipline and order, which pupils who have practiced fire drill at school will be all the better for in later years.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND

NEVER MADE AN ENEMY AND
NEVER LOST A FRIEND.

Alexandra's Home Life—Kind and
Sympathetic Beyond
Words.

There is no subject on which an English man or woman would so gladly write as on the subject of this paper, for there is no one more loved in England than Queen Alexandra.

Her advent was the first thing that seemed to rouse the late queen from the deep sorrow that the death of the prince consort had caused her. There were many little stories told at the time of how the princess tried to clear away the cloud of grief that overwhelmed the queen. When all the queen's family were most desirous that she should discard some of her very deep mourning, there was some question raised as to the trimming of her bonnet, and the Princess of Wales was consulted. The princess asked, as she had in her girlhood been accustomed to trim her own hats, to be allowed to see what she could do with the queen's bonnet.

Permission being granted, she took the bonnet away, and after removing a good deal of the heavy crape, substituting a lighter material, and placing a white flower by way of lightening its sombre hue, she brought it back, and with a caress to the queen, said:

"That is what I think becomes you best."

To the last days of her life Queen Victoria adored the Princess of Wales and during the last hours the princess shared the watching and nursing of the queen.

Queen Alexandra is a first-rate sick nurse. She nursed her son, the Duke of Clarence, in his last illness; and in the attack of typhoid fever, which nearly carried off the king in the early part of their married life, she was of the greatest assistance. Her calmness and quickness are remarkable, and she is attentive, but never fussy.

WHEN THE KING WAS ILL.

During the illness of the king in 1902, she nursed him with great skill and devotion, and there was no more touching episode in that time of anxiety than what happened on the morning of the day when the operation was performed.

The king was very ill, and there was great danger in moving him lest the abscess should break; but he walked slowly, with his arm round the queen's neck, to the door where the doctors were awaiting him, and as he entered, stopped to give her a farewell kiss. After the operation was over, and she was admitted to his room, she hardly left it till he was out of danger, and when the people saw the queen out driving, they knew that the crisis was past.

All those who know her intimately say that the place in which Queen Alexandra shines most is Sandringham. She loves the country and all country things, and although she is always ready and willing to do what is her duty in London and in the great public functions at which she appears, her heart and all she cares most for are in her Norfolk home.

Sandringham is the best example of what a really happy English home can be, with its village schools, its gardens, stables, kennels, and the hundred adjuncts that make English country life so pleasant.

The life the queen lives there is that of any ordinary English lady. She is interested in a thousand ways—in her classes in carving and metal work for the boys and girls on the estate, in her care of the old people, in her farm, her horses, her dogs and her many pets. The queen loves her dogs, and has a large number, and she pays them daily visits and

sides those of whom we read in the papers, and although she is not able to see as much of them as she could if she were a private individual, she does enjoy the intimate companionship of many people. She can send for any one she wishes to see, and constantly goes out to tea or to call on those she knows.

She enjoys going out of London on Sunday afternoons; often she does so on the motor-car of one of her friends, and is seldom recognized. She is kind and sympathetic beyond words to any one she cares for who is ill or in sorrow.

An Englishman whom she and the king knew well was a year ago struck by a cruel attack of the eyes, which ended in blindness. No one, perhaps, except the sufferer himself and his family, knows how often his dark and lonely days were cheered by the kind voice and presence of the queen, yet the Court Circular announced no more than the fact that the queen had gone out driving.

Queen Alexandra reads largely, and her choice is wide and varied. In the early days she was advised by Mr. Gladstone in her choice of books, and in her rooms are signs of how completely she is in touch with the literature of the day.

The queen is a deeply religious woman. She has a feeling of real devotion to the cause of religion, and her own standard of life and conduct is a high one. To her the teachings of religion are very real, and in the sorrows and griefs of her life they have given deep consolation. When came the greatest sorrow of her life, the death of her eldest son, only those about her knew how her religious faith helped her to bear her burden.

AT THE CORONATION.

No one felt the solemnity of the coronation more than the queen, and no sovereign ever entered the Abbey in a more devout spirit. The responsibility of her example as queen she recognized fully, and it was easy to see that the solemnity of the occasion and the great burst of national thanksgiving for the recovery of the king had caused her great emotion.

The splendor of the scene, the clash of swords, the booming of cannon, the cheering of the crowds outside were in solemn contrast to the silence and peace of the Abbey, filled by all that was great and beautiful in England. The flashing of diamonds, the rustle of silks, the gorgeous colors of the peers' robes, to which the gray Abbey walls were so soft and beautiful a background, made the coronation a sight never to be forgotten. It was the apotheosis of the greatness of the country, to which the vast numbers of our Eastern subjects and the representatives of our colonies gave an added significance.

Amid all the pomp and glory of the day there was a moment never to be forgotten, and a figure that brought tears to every one's eyes. In gorgeous attire, yet with her hair plainly dressed, her eyes cast on the ground, and with a look of deep and profound reverence on her face, came Queen Alexandra in her procession to the altar.

One could not believe, looking at her sweet face and her great beauty, that nearly forty years had passed since the Danish princess came and took our hearts by storm. As crowned queen, wearing the royal robes and the great crown, and holding the scepter and dove, her face flushed with emotion, and with traces of tears in her eyes, she passed as a lovely vision out of the Abbey into the sight of her devoted subjects, waiting to welcome her outside.

We are a loyal people, and we love our king, and we respect the monarchy he represents; but his seat on the throne, his position among his people, have been strengthened in a manner impossible to exaggerate by the virtues and beauty of a woman who, in the long period she has lived

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BECOMING CORRUPT, SAYS
YALE PROFESSOR.

Affirms That During Past Two
Centuries It Has
Deteriorated.

Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale University, in an article in Harper's Bazar, writes: "There is no escape from the conclusion that, for the past two hundred years, at least, our tongue has been deteriorating." Among other reasons given, the professor says:—

"Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a language becoming corrupt. It is an instrument which will be just what those who use it choose to make it. The words that constitute it have no real significance of their own. It is the meaning which men put into them that gives them all the efficacy they possess. Language does nothing more than reflect the character and the characteristics of those who speak it. If, therefore, those who employ it as the medium of conveying their ideas lose all sense of what is vigorous in action, and of what is earnest in belief, all appreciation of what is pure in taste and of what is lofty in conduct, if, in fine, they become intellectually coarse and morally corrupt, the speech they use may be relied upon to share in their degradation. Never was there a more ridiculous reversal of the actual order of events than that contained in Landor's assertion that 'no nation hath long survived the decrepitude of its language.'"

SO-CALLED CORRUPTIONS.

"Everyone of us to-day is employing expressions which either outrage the rules of strict grammar," or disregard the principles of analogy, or belong by their origin to what we now deem the worst sort of vulgarisms. These so-called corruptions are found everywhere in the vocabulary, and in nearly all the parts of speech. Words are spelled and pronounced in utter defiance of their derivation. Letters have been added to them as a result of slovenly pronunciation. On the other hand they have been deprived in the same way of letters, and even syllables, to which they are entitled, and the full proper form has in some instances been replaced by a mere fragment of the original. Plurals of nouns have become singulars, and singulars in turn have become plurals. Yet a return to what is the theoretically correct usage would seem like a return to barbarism. Any attempt of that nature would be sure to be denounced as an assault upon the purity of the tongue. Even if permitted in any given case, it would produce upon most of us the effect of something peculiarly grotesque.

CUSTOM HAS MADE CORRECT.

"Whichever way we look we light upon corruptions which usage has made familiar and custom has made correct. The lesson such a survey enforces is important; but it must not be misunderstood. It does not release any man from striving to make his own usage conform to the best usage, so far as he is able to ascertain it. It does not deter him from doing all in his power to prevent the introduction and spread of words and meanings and locutions which he deems objectionable on the score of inadequacy or impropriety. But it does teach him the folly of the belief that the ruin of the language is impending because he can not have his way as to what it should accept or reject. The final decision as to propriety of usage rests not with individuals—neither with men of letters, however eminent, nor with scholars, however learned. It is in the hands of the whole body of the cultivated users of speech. They have an unerring instinct as to its

THE KING IS A DIVINITY

WHERE HIS MAJESTY IS AN
OBJECT OF WORSHIP.

Some Remarkable Sects, From
"Evening Lights" to "Holy
Rollers."

Of the making of sects, as of books, there is no end, and within the narrow compass of London there are almost as many separate sects as there are days in the year. More accurately, London numbers no fewer than 300 sects within its boundaries, so that it would be possible to visit a separate place of worship every Sunday for a period of almost six years.

In London the Mohammedan has his mosques, the Malay his temple, the Mormon his mission-house; the Parsee can worship the sun as well in London as in the Far East, and the Chinaman can pray to his strange gods. The Peculiar People have their sanctuaries as well as the Presbyterians, and the Cokelers as well as the Congregationalists.

There are still followers of Joanna Southcott, the servant-girl of a century ago who blossomed into a prophetess, and whose "revelations" won for her a large following even among educated men. But her followers have fallen on evil days and have dwindled to a single congregation.

The Shakers, who still linger in London, have lapsed from the palmy days when Mrs. Girling, their high priestess established her colony in the New Forest.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

They have never recovered from the disasters that befell that strange adventuress, and are rather scattered units than a coherent sect.

William Sirgood, the Walworth shoemaker who founded the sect of the Cokelers half a century ago, still has his followers in Croydon and Walworth. They meet every Sunday and hold long services, of which physical as well as spiritual refreshment forms an integral part.

The Sandemanians, an offshoot of the Scottish Church, forswear blood and all forms of gambling, and dine with each other between morning and evening service as religiously as when they first separated themselves from the "Glassites"; and the Seventh Day Baptists hold their services on Saturday (instead of Sunday) at each other's houses.

But numerous and, in varying degrees, strange as London sects are, they are quite eclipsed by others scattered over the world.

To at least two sects King Edward is a divinity and an object of worship. He is the chief deity of a sect in Orissa, in the Bengal Presidency, and is daily worshipped in the temple of the Phodonglama, in Tibet.

IN THE PUNJAB

a famous English general has been exalted to the rank of a deity; for "Nikkalsen," the god of a certain sect in the Punjab, is none other than General Nicholson, of Indian fame.

One of the strangest of sects is that of the "Holy Rollers," who are scattered among the Bristol Hills, of Ontario County, New York. The "Holy Rollers," whose services are as eccentric as they are excitable, believe that the world will be consumed by fire on the 1st of March, 1904; and as they sing over and over again:—

Oh, the joyful day is coming—
Is coming mighty night;
We'll see the day of glory,
And we'll see if 'fore we die.

they work themselves into a frenzy of excitement until the perspiration streams from them, and some fall fainting and exhausted on the floor.

She is interested in a thousand ways—in her classes in carving and metal work for the boys and girls on the estate, in her care of the old people, in her farm, her horses, her dogs and her many pets. The queen loves her dogs, and has a large number, and she pays them daily visits and exhibits them to her visitors and friends. A few dogs are allowed to come into the house, but the majority live in a luxurious kennel, and see their royal mistress only when admitted to an audience.

The queen has a beautiful dairy at Sandringham, and she occasionally has afternoon tea in one of its pretty rooms.

She is a wonderfully good and kind hostess, and in her own house concerns herself as much with the comfort of her guests as any ordinary mistress of a house. The king and queen generally breakfast in their own rooms, but at luncheon, tea and dinner they appear, and at tea-time the queen pours tea for her guests, and devotes herself to them till dinner-time.

PRINCES AND THEIR "GRANNY."

The hours at Sandringham are late; dinner is not served till past eight o'clock, and the king and queen and their guests are late in going to bed. At Sandringham, as in most houses where there is much sport, the clocks are kept half an hour in advance, so as to insure the sportsmen starting early.

The most delightful sight at Sandringham was to see the queen and her grandchildren, during the time when the Prince and Princess of Wales were away on the journey they made to the colonies. The little princes are devotedly attached to their "granny," and they were the queen's constant companions in her walks. Nothing seemed to give the queen more pleasure than to walk about the room with the baby prince in her arms, talking and singing to him, and devoting her whole attention to his amusement.

One of the most striking characteristics of Queen Alexandra is the simplicity of her dress, and yet no one dresses better or looks more beautiful. The queen possesses the greatest beauty of woman, a good figure. She is slight and graceful, and were her age not public property she might be taken for a woman of thirty. She walks gracefully; she puts on all her clothes well, and is, to use a familiar phrase, always "well turned out."

It is absolutely necessary for trade that the Queen of England should spend a large sum of money on her dress, and that she should lead and give the tone to the prevailing fashion. The queen has strong opinions on fashions, and it is obvious that there are many which she does not like.

IN MATTERS OF FASHION.

She is very conservative in many things appertaining to the toilet. In the days of large sleeves and many other eccentricities of fashion, she never went to extremes; and she has not for many years varied the style in which she wears her hair, or the shape of her bonnets and head-dress. While all the world has been wearing hats as large as umbrellas, the queen has always kept to her close, pretty toque and small bonnets, and has never adopted the present unbecoming way of dressing the hair. One can truly say that she has always endeavored by example to control the vagaries of modern dress.

The queen's deafness is a misfortune which has no doubt been a discomfort to her, but she can always hear ordinary conversation, and it is not necessary to raise the voice much in addressing her. She is a good musician and loves music, and has always been a constant attendant at concerts. During the season she goes to the opera nearly every night, and is a most attentive and appreciative listener.

She has many private friends be-

lieve we are a loyal people, and we love our king, and we respect the monarchy he represents; but his seat on the throne, his position among his people, have been strengthened in a manner impossible to exaggerate by the virtues and beauty of a woman who, in the long period she has lived among us as princess and queen, has never made an enemy and never lost a friend.—Lady Jerome in *Youth's Companion*.

IN LANGUAGE OF THE SEA.

Jack Tar Describes His Better Half in Nautical Terms.

A bluejacket who has recently married gives the following description of his bride and her apparel:—

"My wife is just as handsome a craft as ever left millinery dry dock, is clipper built, and with a figure-head not often seen on small craft. Her length of keel is five feet eight inches, and displays twenty-seven cubic feet of air, of light draught, which adds to her speed in the ball room, full in the waist, spars trim. "At the time we were spliced she was newly rigged fore and aft with standing riggings of lace and flowers mainsail part silk, with forestaysail of Valenciennes. Her frame was of the best steel covered with silk, with whalebone stanchions.

"This rigging is intended for fair weather cruising. She has also a set of storm sails for rough weather, and is rigged out a small set of canvas for light squalls, which are liable to occur in this latitude sooner or later.

"I am told in running down the street before the wind she answers the helm beautifully, and can turn round in her own length if a handsomer craft passes her."

NEW WARNING FOR SHIPS.

An Englishman, Mr. C. E. Kelway, has invented a system, combining wireless signals and sound warnings in such a manner that with their aid a ship approaching the coast in a fog may ascertain its distance from the point of danger. At regular intervals wireless signals and sound warnings are to be sent out simultaneously from the lighthouse, or other station, on the coast. The wireless signals travel with practically infinite velocity, but the sounds go comparatively slowly, and by observing the lapse of time between a wireless signal and its accompanying sound a ship-captain can readily calculate his distance. By taking two successive observations of this kind, a few miles apart, the captain would be able to compute the precise location of an invisible lighthouse or signal station.

PARALYZED IN TWO PLACES.

A conductor on a street car in Portland, Ore., reduced a noisy drunken man on his car to a state of dervy in about the cleverest manner which has yet been reported. The man who had been celebrating was seated at the end of the car and singing lustily in spite of the protests of the conductor and passengers. Finally the conductor grasped him firmly by the ear, and the man collapsed in a heap. The conductor's other hand was on some part of the electrical arrangements of the car, and he had passed a heavy shock into the ear of the joyful one.

OXEN AT PLOUGH.

On the outskirts of the little village of Codford, England, pleasantly situated almost in the heart of the famous Wiltshire Downs, the old traditions of ploughing by oxen are still faithfully preserved. For years and years past Mr. C. Nottley has had many of his broad acres of land furrowed by the aid of pairs of oxen yoked to the ploughs. The sight has attracted numerous tourists passing along the Codford road, and many of these have stopped to secure snap-shots as interesting monuments.

as to propriety of usage rests not with individuals—neither with men of letters, however eminent, nor with scholars, however learned. It is in the hands of the whole body of the cultivated users of speech. They have an unerring instinct as to its necessities. They are a great deal wiser than any of their self-constituted advisers, however prominent. Fortunately, too, they have the ability to carry their wishes into effect."

QUICKLY SCHEDULED

British in the Soudan Made Short Work of the Mahdi.

A despatch reported a while ago that the Anglo-Egyptian force in the Soudan had squelched a new Mahdi. The story of the raid has just been received.

Col. Mahon had just returned to Khartoum from a visit to El Obeid and was about to start for England when news came that a person named Mohammed el Amin had proclaimed himself Mahdi in the mountains of Tagalla in southern Kordofan. Col. Mahon at once headed a force of 200 cavalry with two Maxim guns, steamed up the Nile to a point not far from Tagalla and made a march of five days to the stopping place of the gentleman he had come to visit. The pretender was taken completely by surprise.

After a forced night march the troops surrounded his village at dawn. There were a few exchanges of shot, and then the alleged Mahdi walked calmly toward the soldiers and surrendered. He proved to be a man of much intelligence who had twice made a pilgrimage to Mecca. He was 40 years old, and a native of Tunis.

It was found that he had acquired a large number of adherents, but most of them had abandoned him a few days before because they were certain that the authorities would take severe measures against the new propaganda. The alleged Mahdi had not had time enough entirely to inspire the people with faith in his sacred mission. He was working with great energy, however, and the British believe that if he had been unmolested for another month he would have had at his back all the population of that part of the south.

In his baggage were found letters from nearly all the principal sheiks of the south encouraging him in his movement. Mohammed el Amin had adopted all the methods of the old Mahdi and in a little while his situation would have been very strong.

The Government does not intend to employ any half way measures with such dangerous persons. The prisoner was taken to El Obeid, where he was tried, convicted and hanged. His principal adherents are now in jail at El Obeid.

CHANGING FAMILY NAMES.

A proposal has been submitted to the Danish Folkething granting greater facilities to heads of families to change their names if they feel so disposed. This seems, on the face of it, a very necessary piece of legislation, for it appears that in Denmark practically the whole population is divided into three great clahs the Hansens, the Petersens, and the Soerensens, beside either of which the English Smiths or the Welsh Joneses are but ridiculous minorities. As an example of what the Danish postman has to contend against, it may be noted that in one town of 25,000 inhabitants there are only some twenty surnames to go round, each of which is, therefore, borne by more than 1,200 people.

A PERTINENT QUERY.

Have the Sunday schools any fire drill? Why should they be exempt from the precautions which are considered so necessary in the public schools?

is coming mighty high. We'll see the day of glory, And we'll see if 'fore we die.

they work themselves into a frenzy of excitement until the perspiration streams from them, and some fall fainting and exhausted on the floor.

Another strange American sect bears the name of the "Evening Lights," and flourishes in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. The Evening Lights appear to think that the soul's interest can best be cultivated by neglecting the body. They wear the plainest and most sombre of clothes, neither shave nor cut their hair, and count washing a sinful luxury.—London Tit-Bits.

PRISON BARBARITIES.

Horrors the British Discovered in the Soudan.

The British took possession about a year ago of the large city of Kano in the western Soudan, whose Emir had refused to abide by the treaty which had placed his territory in the British dominion. Sir F. D. Lugard, who seized the city, has just written a description of the dungeon in which the Emir kept his prisoners.

When he visited the dungeon he squeezed his way into it through a doorway only 2 feet 6 inches high and 1 foot 6 inches wide. The interior was divided by a thick mud wall with a similar hole through it into two compartments, each 17x7 on the floor and 11 feet high.

This wall was pierced with holes at its base, through which the legs of those sentenced to death were thrust, and they were left to be trodden on by the crowd of other prisoners till they died of thirst and starvation.

The place was perfectly air tight and without ventilation except for the hole in the wall which served as a doorway. The total space inside was 2,618 cubic feet, and when Lugard's troops took Kano 135 persons were confined in this dungeon every night.

During the day they were turned out into a small adjoining area. Sometimes as many as 200 persons were packed into the dungeon at one time.

As the ground area was only 238 square feet, there was not even standing room except by literally packing the prisoners like sardines in a box. Several of them were crushed to death every night and their bodies were hauled out in the morning.

The dungeon was emptied of its victims just before the British entered the city. When Col. Morland visited it, two or three days later, the odor was so intolerable, though it was empty, that he did not enter.

Three weeks later when Lugard went inside the effluvia were unbearable for more than a few seconds. In this murderous pen two black soldiers of the British force, who were taken prisoners, had been confined.

One of the open spaces in the town was the place where decapitations were regularly performed, and another place near the great market was the site where the limbs of hapless prisoners were amputated almost daily.

NOVEL COMPETITION.

A novel competition for a purse took place in the Lanark Corporation slaughterhouse between two pairs of butchers from Lanark and Kirkcaldybank, Scotland. The conditions of the competition were that the pair who in the shortest time killed, skinned, and dressed a bullock, a pig, and a sheep would be the winners. The match was witnessed by a good crowd of spectators. Exactly the same time was taken by the contestants—33½ minutes; but the workmanship of the Lanark butchers was considered better than that of their opponents, and they were declared the winners.

ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR

Unconfirmed Report of Renewed Bombardment by Japanese.

A despatch from Chefoo says: News of Second Bombardment of Port Arthur was brought here by British Steamer Chefoo. The bombardment took place on Wednesday, and lasted nearly an hour. The Japanese shells killed and wounded a number of people and damaged houses on the hillside. People are fleeing from Port Arthur and the Steamer Chefoo brought a large number of foreigners and others.

GLOOM IN RUSSIA.

Some of the Berlin newspapers are giving prominence to reports of the ugly international position of Russia. The Tageliche Rundschau asserts that gloomy despair is prevalent. The disastrous beginning of the war destroyed Russian prestige in the eyes of the people, who are filled with pessimistic forebodings. There is general fear that the army will prove as unprepared as did the navy. The outlook for industry, finance and commerce is the blackest. The reports circulated officially of patriotic demonstrations are merely intended to blind other countries to Russia's real condition.

PREPARING TO LAND.

Reports which have been received at St. Petersburg from Yingkow state that the Japanese are preparing to land at Chingwantao. A message received from the frontier guards states that a mounted patrol believed to be Japanese was seen yesterday not far from the station at Ichapepu on the Cinnimting post road. Similar reports have been received from Su-jatun.

LIMITING THE AREA.

The success of the American attempt to secure the neutralization of China and the limitation of the area of operations continues to absorb official and diplomatic attention, the results effected being considered paramount to the actual war operations. It is said that a second American note and the various replies will constitute an accord of the powers without signing a further agreement. The American officials at Paris expect Russia to issue a declaration similar to that of Japan, favoring the principle of the accord, but the French Foreign Office understands that Russia's brief approval, already given, constitutes Russia's response. The general view, including that of the American officials, is that the accord will prove of inestimable benefit in limiting the conflict strictly to Russia and Japan, thus keeping out Great Britain, France, China and all other powers.

EFFECT OF SHARPNEEL FIRE.

In an interview with the London Daily Mail's Seoul correspondent, Brig-Gen. H. Tallan, of the Philippine Constabulary, who was appointed to accompany the Russian army, and who watched the naval fight at Chemulpo at close quarters, and afterwards rowed around the Russian ships, before they were destroyed, said: "I have never seen or heard of anything resembling the effect of the sharpneel fire. The Variag was literally peppered in parts as though she had been played on at close

all three vessels were blown up by torpedoes. They were all cruisers.

BOMBARDED FUKUYAMA.

A telegram received in London on Saturday afternoon reports that the Russians bombarded the Town of Fukuyama, at the south-western extremity of the Island of Yezo. The vessels which did the bombarding are supposed to have been the cruisers that have been sunk by Japanese torpedoes in Tsugaru Straits.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Admiral Bayle, commanding the cruiser Gueydon, of the French Far Eastern squadron, has sailed from Nagasaki for Chemulpo to take on board the survivors of the crews of the Russian warships Variag and Korietz. They will be taken to Shanghai and set at liberty on parole.

RUSSIANS LOST OVER 500.

The Russian losses in the Chemulpo fight, in which the Variag and Korietz were sunk, were one officer and 40 men killed, and 464 wounded.

TRANSPORT BLOWN UP.

A report has been received at St. Petersburg from Viceroy Alexieff saying that the Russian torpedo boat transport Yeniseh has been blown up as the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur. The Yeniseh and Capt. Stepanoff, 3 officers and 91 men were lost.

FOUR KILLED, 54 WOUNDED.

The Japanese naval attaché at Washington has received an official cablegram from Tokio to the effect that the total casualties of the Japanese at Port Arthur were four killed and 54 wounded. Not one of the ships was damaged to an extent that would injure its fighting power. The officers and crews of the Japanese are reported to have engaged in the action with the same calmness which would have characterized their conduct during ordinary naval manoeuvres.

RUSSIA SHELLS STEAMERS.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at London, has received a despatch from Tokio announcing that on Feb. 11 two Japanese merchant steamers, the Nakanoura Maru and Zensho Maru, while on their way from Sakata to Otaru (on the island of Hokkaido), were surrounded and shelled by four Russian warships, presumably the Vladivostok squadron off the coast of Herunshi. The Nakanoura Maru was sunk but the Zensho Maru escaped and arrived safely in port.

WILL MOBILIZE TROOPS.

A Russian Imperial ukase, dated Feb. 10, was issued on Friday. It commands that all the troops in the military establishments in Siberian military districts be placed in readiness for war, that all the divisions in the Far Eastern Vice-Royalty be brought to war strength, and that the army and navy reserves in the Siberian districts be called for active service. The authorities are empowered to requisition the necessary.

speedily fell. Her crew fought with desperate energy for several hours. According to one report, after she had taken refuge among the Polynesian Islands, her captain ordered the crew to save themselves, and then himself blew up his ship.

FRANCE GROWING ANGRIER.

A despatch from Paris says: The feeling against the Japanese is growing here. Angry indignation is expressed at what is described as their brutal violation of the law recognized by civilized States in attacking the Russians without a formal declaration of war. Such a treacherous act, it is declared, proclaims the barbarism of the Japanese. The Nationalist press is particularly noisy and violent. The bulk of other press opinion is naturally for Russia. The Journal des Debats, discussing the proposal of Secretary of State Hay, sees in it an intention to side directly with Japan by raising the Manchurian question. It says that if the United States does not desire more than the maintenance of the open door she ought to be satisfied with the assurances Russia has given to all the powers. Russia will simply refer the United States to her former statement. The Journal advises the United States to abstain from a step that is destined to end in her own confusion.

RUSSIA'S ARTILLERY.

A despatch from London says: According to a despatch mailed from St. Petersburg, Russia completed her artillery equipment in the Far East by despatching on Feb. 7th seventy-two quick-firing guns, of the type that were conspicuous in the Dreyfus case, which have since then been much improved. It is stated that they are now superior to any guns of that class in the world. They fire 28 rounds a minute. Seventeen carloads of ammunition accompanied the guns.

JOY IN BRITAIN.

A despatch from London says: The great joy of the British people at the news of the Japanese successes in the Far East is plainly manifested at the Japanese Legation in hundreds of letters and telegrams from all parts of the country. The communications are so numerous that it is impossible to reply to them individually. Many of the letters contain requests for permission to serve in the Japanese army and navy.

COMMAND OF THE SEA.

A despatch from London says: All the papers recognize that Japan has secured beyond dispute the command of the sea, and the general tendency is to believe that this ensures final victory.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Upon one point of vital interest and importance, the opening movements of the struggle have removed all uncertainty. There is no longer any doubt as to Japan's main objective. 'Whether she means to occupy Corea or not, she does not mean to confine herself to Corea. She has satisfied herself that her national destiny must be fought out in Manchuria, and, throwing herself at once against Port Arthur, she lays her axe to the root. If the Mikado's fleet can obtain command of the sea, they can isolate Port Arthur sooner or later, and in that case it would be starved out, even if it were not carried by assault at one of the several points where the immense perimeter of its fortification is believed to be inadequately garrisoned. 'Should Japan prove able to seize the Gibraltar of the Far East and to hold it, the Manchurian Railway would lose, from the Russian point of view, its reason of being. The head of the lance, as it were, would be snapped off, and in her attempt to retake Port Arthur the Russian power in the Far East would bleed to death even if the Japanese army

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Wheat—The market is very firm, with buyers at 88c for No. 2 red and white east and middle freights; some holders are asking 90c. Goose is steady at 75c to 76c for No. 2 east. Spring is firmer; No. 1 hard, 94½c for No. 1 northern, 91½c for No. 2 northern and 82½c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Is scarce and very firm. Local exporters quote \$3.25 for 90 per cent. patents in their bags east or middle freights, but could not get any at that price, and millers, would probably not accept less than \$3.35 at least. It is said that with wheat at 88c the flour could not be sold at any sort of a fair profit for less than \$3.50 without covering. Manitoba flour is firm at \$4.80 to \$4.90 for cars of Hungarian patents \$4.50 to \$4.60 for second patents and \$4.40 to \$4.50 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is firm at \$17 to \$17.50 for cars of shorts and \$16 for bran in bulk east or west. Manitoba millfeed is firm at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady. No. 2 sold to-day at 43c and 44c low freights. No. 3 extra is quoted at 42c and No. 3 at 40c east or west.

Buckwheat—Is firmer at 49c for No. 2 east or west.

Rye—Is firmer at 55c for No. 2 east or west.

Corn—Is steady for Canadian and firmer for American. Cars of Canada mixed are quoted at 87½c and yellow at 88c west. American is quoted at 33½c to 54c for No. 2 yellow, 52½c to 53c for No. 3 yellow and 51½c to 52c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are firm at 32½c for No. 1 white and 32c for No. 2 white east; No. 2 white are quoted at 32½c middle freights.

Rolled Oats—Are firm at \$4.10 for cars of bags and \$4.35 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 40c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady with sales to-day at 63c for No. 2 west and 64c east, both lines.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts continue fairly large, but the demand is active and quotations all round are unchanged. Creamery, prints 20c to 22c do solids 15½c 20c Dairy lb. rolls, choice 15c 17c do large rolls 15c 16c do tubs, good to choice 15c 17c do medium 13c 14c do poor 10c 12c

Cheese—Quotations are unchanged at the recent decline of ¼c per pound. Twins are quoted at 11½c and large at 10½c.

Eggs—Arrivals of new laid continue very light. Quotations are steady to firm at 35c for new laid and 32c to 33c for fresh gathered, cold-storage and limed.

Potatoes—There are few cars coming forward and the market has a firm tone. Quotations are unchanged at 80c for cars on track here. Potatoes out of store are held at 95c to \$1.

Poultry—There is little doing in any line. The bulk of the demand is for chickens, receipts of which are very light. Chickens are quoted at 14c to 15c, old fowl at 6c to 7c and turkeys at 14c to 15c.

Seeds.—The local demand continues light and trade is quiet. Quotations for outside points are unchanged as follows:—Red clover, \$5.25 to \$5.75 for ordinary grades and \$6 to \$6.35 for choice to fine, clover at \$4.25 to \$6, and timothy at \$1.15 to \$1.50, and bluegrass at \$1.75 to \$2.00 all

together at close quarters, and afterwards rowed around the Russian ships, before they were destroyed, said: "I have never seen or heard of anything resembling the effect of the sharpnel fire. The Variag was literally peppered in parts as though she had been played on at close quarters with machine guns. Evidently time-fuse sharpnel was used, with blinding, bewildering effect. The heavy artillery work emphasizes the fact that you fire a tremendous lot and get little for it. The firing lasted fifty-two minutes, and there were ten shots a minute. Only two heavy shells struck the Variag's hull. One shot exploded on the bridge, and strikingly demonstrated the effect of shell fire, everything around being torn to tatters, and resembling the debris of a machine shop. All the torpedo tubes were filled after the fight, indicating that none had been fired. The Russians knew evidently that they were going to inevitable death, yet they fought until their ship was unmanageable. Their commander did well to bring the ship into the harbor. Further fighting would have been madness."

MORE VESSELS CAPTURED.

Lloyd's Shipping Index in London has received a cable despatch from Nagasaki, dated Feb. 13, 9.30 p.m., stating that the British steamer *Hermes*, together with her cargo, has arrived there, having been captured by the Japanese. The vessel is a China Sea trader. It is reported that the Japanese have captured the Norwegian vessels *Activ*, *Lena*, *Sentis*, *Seirstad*, and *Argo*, all of which were chartered by a Russian naval contractor. The Russian steamer *Manchuria*, which is being repaired at Nagasaki, will be arrested on Feb. 16th, as she will not be able to complete her repairs by that date, which is the limit of the time fixed for the departure of all Japanese and Russian vessels from the ports of the belligerents.

JAPANESE REPULSED?

A Port Arthur despatch to the London Daily Mail, dated Feb. 12, says that according to the Russian official story the Japanese landed 600 men near Ta-lien-wan (Dalny) with disastrous results. Four hundred and ten of them were sared by Cossacks. The remainder escaped to their ships. It is also stated that the Japanese landed at Dove Bay, where thirty of them were killed. The others retreated.

The *Mail's* New-Chwang correspondent says that the Russians allowed the Japanese to land at Pigeon Bay (Dove Bay), a few miles west of Port Arthur. They were attacked by troops and the batteries, and retired defeated with heavy losses.

NOW SUPPORTS JAPAN.

A despatch from the London Daily Express, dated Tokio, Feb. 12, says that the Japanese Minister at Seoul, M. Consouke Hayashi, had a protracted interview Thursday with Yi-Hyeung, the Emperor, who has been converted into a supporter of Japan by the events of the past few days. The despatch adds that some credit is given to rumors here that Japan's American-built cruiser the *Chitos*, was sunk during the second fight at Port Arthur, and that the *Matsushima*, which was Admiral Itos' flagship at the battle of the Yalu River in the Chinese-Japanese War, was crippled.

CRUISERS BLOWN UP.

It is officially announced at Tokio that three of the four ships comprising the Russian Vladivostock squadron were blown up Friday night while attempting to pass through the Tsugaru Straits, separating the Islands of Honshu and Yezo. The Russians suffered heavily. The action was north of Aomori, a town in northern Honshu. It is stated that

in the Far Eastern Viceroyalty be brought to war strength, and that the army and navy reserves in the Siberian districts be called for active service. The authorities are empowered to requisition the necessary.

\$5,000,000 FOR WOUNDED.

The Russian Red Cross has received an appropriation of \$2,500,000 from the City of St. Petersburg, and the merchants of the city have promised to give \$750,000 more. The City of Moscow and the merchants there have contributed \$900,000, and it is expected that the amount available for Red Cross work will reach \$5,000,000 within a week. All the officials in the Ministries have promised to contribute from 3 to 10 per cent. of their salaries. Four thousand hospital beds are ready for shipment and will go forward within a fortnight.

NO ATTEMPT TO LAND.

A despatch was published in London on Thursday afternoon to the effect that the Japanese endeavored to land men in some of the bays in the vicinity of Port Arthur, but were driven off.

A later despatch from St. Petersburg states, however, that the Admiralty absolutely denies the report that the Japanese attempted to land.

JAPAN TO STRIKE QUICK.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times intimates that the promptitude of the Japanese in opening hostilities and the scenes of naval conflicts are significant of what will follow. He says that military developments will come as quickly as the naval blows. He adds that the quiet reserve of all classes is most impressive. There is deep determination, which is not demonstrative. The Japanese have entered the struggle with clenched teeth.

BOXERS TO AID JAPS.

There is great anxiety in official circles at Vienna over despatches from Peking reporting that China intends to send 200,000 Boxers to Manchuria to destroy the railroad.

40,000 MORE RESERVISTS.

A despatch to the London Times from St. Petersburg says that Russia will mobilize 40,000 more reservists. Nine thousand men and 22,000 tons of stores are at Sebastopol awaiting shipment to the Far East. The officials of the Ministry and Marine, particularly Grand Duke Alexander, are greatly annoyed that the Admiral at Port Arthur allowed himself to be surprised. Admiral Alexieff, Viceroy of the Far East, received a share of the reproach.

RUSSIANS FOUGHT WELL.

The newspapers at Tokio are printing a great variety of war stories, none of which has official corroboration. Most of them are apparently based on belated versions of the fighting at Port Arthur, although the facts are treated as though they were new. Later accounts of the engagement with the *Variag* and *Korietz* at Chemulpo indicate that the Russians made a brave fight against an immensely superior force. The engagement was watched by thousands of persons on shore, who had gathered in anticipation of a collision. The American gunboat *Vicksburg*, the British cruiser *Talbot*, the French cruiser *Pascal*, and the Italian cruiser *Elba* also witnessed the engagement and saluted the victorious flag. The *Korietz* was utterly overmatched. The broadsides from the Japanese vessels raked her continuously until she sank. Many of her crew were killed by shells or drowned. Those of the survivors who swam ashore were captured by Japanese soldiers.

As the cruiser *Variag* was steaming out of the harbor she was met by a hail of shells, and her mast

to hold it, the Manchurian Railway would lose, from the Russian point of view, its reason of being. The head of the lance, as it were, would be snapped off, and in her attempt to retake Port Arthur the Russian power in the Far East would bleed to death, even if the Japanese army refrained for some time from carrying the military part of the campaign into the heart of debatable territory."

CHINA MAY TAKE A HAND.

A Hong Kong despatch says:—Gen. Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army, is drilling 30,000 new troops. He has applied to the Government for funds, and if unable to obtain them proposes to raise the required money himself.

Gen. Ma has been ordered to Shan-Hai-Kwan to hold it against Russian occupation.

The Chinese Minister declared on Wednesday that while China is pledged to strict neutrality, yet if Japan has notable victories it may be difficult to keep the Chinese in hand.

INSURANCE RATES

Modern Conditions Have Increased Fire Risk.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association of Ontario are seriously considering the advisability of raising their rates in order to meet the increased hazard that modern condi-

Seeds.—The local demand continues light and trade is quiet. Quotations for outside points are unchanged as follows:—Red clover, \$5.25 to \$5.75 for ordinary grades and \$6 to \$6.35 for choice to fine, clover at \$4.25 to \$6, and timothy at \$1.15 to \$1.50, and flail-thrashed at \$1.75 to \$2. all per bushel.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts of cars here are still light. Quotations are unchanged at \$6 per cwt. for light and \$5.75 for heavies.

Baled Hay—There is plenty of hay in the country but little of it is coming forward yet and the market keeps steady at \$9 per ton for car lots on track here.

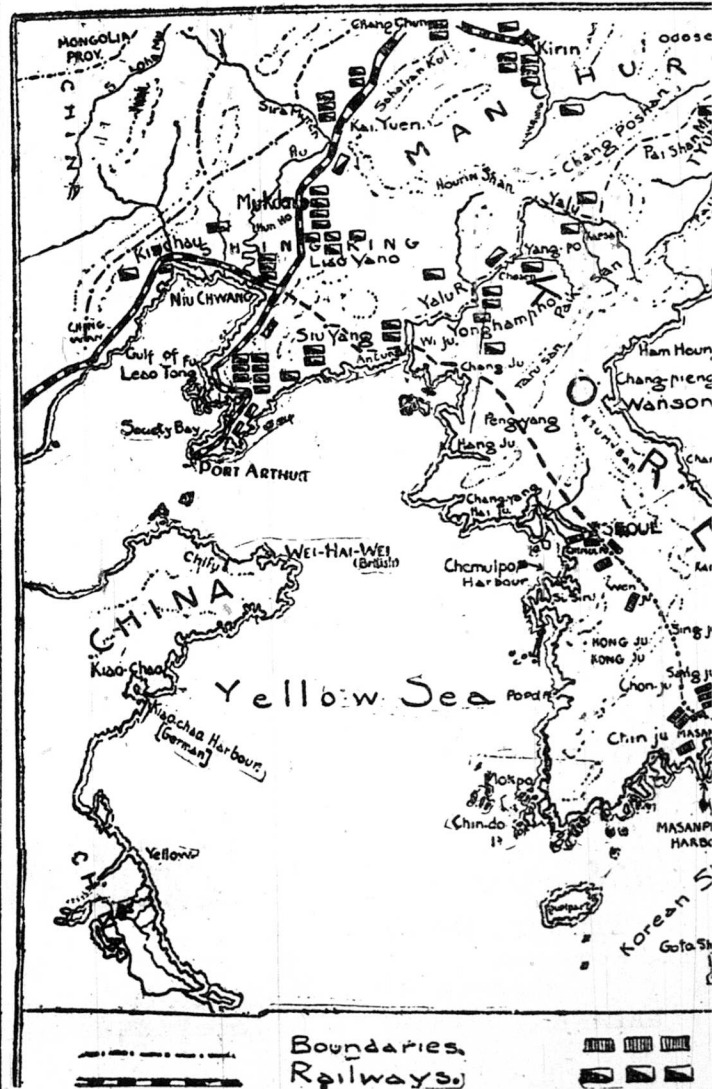
Baled Straw—Receipts are light and the demand is fair. Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Feb. 16.—Grain—Owing to the continued severe storm, the railways are unable to keep their freight moving, and farmers are unable to deliver it. Oats have now been on the way about a month, other lots being more fortunate. No. 2 oats, Montreal inspection, are quoted firm at 37½c to 38c for car lots in store for local account, the demand being reported fair. No. 3 are quoted at a spread of ½c to 1c below. No. 2 oats, low freights west, for export, 31c; No. 2 peas, 64c; rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 43½c; No. 3 extra barley, 42½c; No. 3, 41½c.

Flour—Quotations given out by the

THE THEATRE OF



large Manitoba millers are 15c apart. Patents range from \$4.90 to \$5; strong bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.35; straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4; extras, \$3.50 to \$3.65; straight rollers, in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.90, and extra, in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Feed—One of the large millers advanced prices on bran yesterday to \$19. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$20 to \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19.50 to \$20; mouille, \$26 to \$27 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—The association price seems to be in force, \$2.15 being asked for bags and \$4.40 for bbls. on track.

Hay—Owing to bad weather, deliveries are light, and prices are temporarily firmer. We quote—No. 1, \$9 to \$10; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50; clover, \$6.50 to \$7 per ton in car lots.

Cornmeal—Prices are steady at \$1.65 to \$1.75 a bag.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bush; \$1.40 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canada short cut pork, \$18 to \$18.50; light short cut, \$17.50 to \$18; American short cut clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$18 to \$18.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 10½c; hams, 11½c to 13c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50; country dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7; light hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.40.

Eggs—New laid, 38c to 40c; candled selected, 32c to 34c; limed, 28c to 30c; refrigerator, 28c to 30c.

Butter—Winter creamy, 19½c to 20c; full grass, 21c; western dairy 15c to 15½c; rolls, 16c to 16½c.

Cheese—Ontario 11c to 11½c; township, 10½c to 10½c.

Potatoes—Per 90-lb. bag, 75c; 60c to 65c in car lots.

Poultry—Turkeys, 18c to 14s; ducks, 12c to 13c; chickens, 12c; fowls, 8c to 9c; geese, 9c to 10c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Feb. 16.—Wheat, spring, firm; No. 1 northern Chicago, c.i.f., \$1; winter nominal. Corn weak; No. 2 yellow, 52c; No. 2 corn, 50½c to 50½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 2 mixed, 46½c. Barley, 55c to 65c asked for western in store. Rye, no offerings.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Deliveries of cattle at the Western Market were light to-day, and buying was active on limited offerings in the morning. The receipts were 40 cars, containing 653 cattle, 539 sheep and lambs, 1,166 hogs and 26 calves.

The best butchers' were sold at firm prices. A load of choice animals brought \$4.55 per cwt. The demand was fair for all the choicest classes, but medium and lower descriptions were quiet. Butchers' cows did not seem to be much wanted, but their prices kept about steady.

Owing to the snow blockades on the railway lines the call from the country for feeds and stockers was light, and though the offerings were limited sales were not brisk. The prices were nominal at current quotations.

There was no new feature in the sheep trade to report. The arrivals, though light, were about equal to the demand. Prices continued steady at Tuesday's levels.

Veal calves were wanted, and sales in them were brisk. Values held firm.

Good butchers' were in fair demand while medium and lower grades were quiet and weak. Quotations follow:—Good loads, \$4 to \$4.35; fair to good, \$3.70 to \$4.10; common to fair, \$3 to \$3.50, and cows, \$2.60 to \$3.20 per cwt.

The bull trade was quiet. We quote:—Heavy bulls, \$3.60 to \$4.10; feeding bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.50, and light bulls, \$2.50 up.

Butchers' and export cows were

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Edward Martin, K.C., of Hamilton, is dead.

The New Brunswick Legislature will meet on March 3.

Plans have been prepared for a new music hall at Owen Sound.

The Government will dredge St. John's harbor on condition that the harbor frontage be not leased.

Frank Clow, Louis Desjardins and an unidentified girl lost their lives in a fire at Montreal on Saturday.

Two mogul locomotives, built at the Kingston works for the Temiskaming & Northern Railway, have been leased by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The Marine Department at Ottawa has assumed control of the wireless telegraph under the Public Works Department.

The Allan Steamship Company, the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, and the lines running from Canadian ports have come to an understanding to maintain the present through rates to London.

A charter will be sought at the coming session of Parliament for the Great Lakes & Northwest Transportation Company to construct canals and improve the navigation between Lake Superior and Red River, near Winnipeg.

FOREIGN.

Fighting continues between insurgent bands and Turkish troops in Macedonia.

Five thousand people attended the funeral at St. Petersburg of M. K. Michaelovsky, a celebrated critic and publisher.

It is said that 1,500,000 bushels of coal have been despatched from Pittsburgh, Penn., to New Orleans for shipment to Russia.

Morris Cook, a saloonkeeper, of New York, has been arraigned for hiring men to throw vitriol in the face of his wife and thus disfiguring her for life.

A battalion of United States marines is under orders to proceed to Santo Domingo, presumably in connection with the Washington Government's determination to restore order there.

The man Rousseau of Les Martiniques, France, who escaped burial three times, awaking from his last trance to find himself in a coffin, is dead in earnest.

Luther Holbert and his wife, negroes, of Vicksburg, Miss., were burned at the stake by a mob of 1,000 persons for the murder of James Eastland, a wealthy planter, of Doddsville.

Lady Inglis, daughter of the first Lord Chelmsford, is dead at London. She was with her husband throughout the defence of Lucknow and published the diary she kept during the siege.

On account of one of their number receiving a censure, the inmates of the State Home for Girls, at Trenton, N. J., rose in revolt and proceeded to pull the place to pieces. The matron was very severely handled.

ROYAL WEDDING.

Princess Alice Married to Prince Alexander of Teck.

A despatch from London says: Prince Alexander of Teck and Princess Alice of Albany were married on Wednesday afternoon at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, where Queen Victoria was married on the same date, in 1840. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other clergy, officiated, and King Edward himself gave away the bride. The whole ceremony was elaborate and brilliant.

FATAL FIRE AT MONTREAL.

Three Killed and Seven Seriously Injured.

A Montreal despatch says:—As the result of a fire Saturday afternoon in the five-storey store building at the north-west corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets, three people are dead and seven others are in the hospitals badly injured. The dead are: Francis Clow, 48 years of age, 1816 St. Lawrence Street; Louis Desjardins, 40 years, 603 Cadieux Street; unidentified woman about 24 years of age. The injured are: Mrs. L. Plante, Miss Plante, Miss Bussiere, Adolphe Pelletier, Mrs. Pelletier, Mrs. Gagne, Arthur Valiquette.

The ground floor of the building was occupied by Bloomfield Bros.' jewelry establishment, while the top storeys were occupied by offices and lodging rooms. The escape of the occupants was cut off by the fire and smoke, and the people were forced to jump from the windows to save their lives. Had it not been for the quick work of the firemen at least five of the injured would have been suffocated.

Two jumped from a fourth storey window into a life net, while three others were taken down a ladder by the firemen. The bodies of Desjardins and the unknown young woman were found lying in the hallway at the top of the stairs. They were evidently trying to escape when they were overcome by smoke. Clow managed to make his way out of the building, but fell dead on the sidewalk. The damage caused by the fire amounted to about \$15,000.

CEREAL MILL IN FLAMES.

Peterborough's Big Industry Partially Destroyed.

A Peterborough despatch says: The large mill operated by the American Cereal Company in the manufacture of Quaker Oats was the scene of a very serious fire on Friday morning. The building is of brick, six storeys high, and the fire originated in the top storey. The local fire department found considerable difficulty at first in applying effective streams from the water works system. The fire was kept under control by the sprinkler system with which the building was equipped and which deluged the floors and kept the fire from spreading. It was at noon fairly well under control.

The flames were confined to about one-half of the area of the top storey, and damage below this is the result of the deluge of water. It is impossible to obtain the opinion of the company's representatives as to the extent of loss, which outsiders place at about \$100,000, and nothing authentic can be learned as to the insurance, although it is unauthentically stated that it covers the loss. Reports from reliable sources are that the mill will be operating in a few weeks, and that meantime all orders are being filled from Chicago.

The total height of the mill is 120 feet, the width 110 feet, and the length 210 feet. A fire wall in the middle saved the entire top floor from destruction. The damage by water will be considerable, as every floor is affected.

FREE TRADE AMENDMENT

Mr. Morley's Proposition Rejected by a Majority of 51.

A London despatch says:—The House of Commons, by a majority of 51, has rejected Mr. Morley's free trade amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech.

PRIVATE BANK ROBBED.

ON THE FARM.

MODERN FARMER'S GARDEN.

Provide a first-class garden on the farm, which will furnish an agreeable variety for every day in the year, writes Mrs. Carrie Swigart. I do not refer in any way, however remote, to the ancient affair that served for our grandmothers to raise a supply of vegetables and sweet herbs for the family. But the old things have passed away, and now the call is for a plot of ground large enough for the turning of teams and for convenience for carting to and from the garden. In order to cultivate the garden in an intelligent and profitable manner we must have the necessary tools. Among those we have tried with success is the interchangeable wheel hoe and the 12-tooth cultivator. These are very useful in a small plot of ground, in addition to the rake and hoe. Where the garden is large enough to plant vegetables in rows, and a team can be used, other implements can be used.

One of the most important requisites of a good garden is a good hot-bed. This may be true, but an all-important fact to be considered is having the plants just when you want them and just the variety. Another reason for a hot-bed: It will increase the length of the season by four weeks, and enable you to have large plants ready for transplanting by the time there is no danger of frosts or cold nights.

Besides growing the plants usually started in them it is well to put in a few dozen pieces of sod 3 inches square,

GRASS SIDE DOWN.

In each piece put a dozen seeds of cucumbers or musk-melons; they become large enough on the arrival of the striped bug to resist their attacks. A hotbed size of three window sash is large enough for any ordinary family. Slaked lime liberally applied drives bugs away. If tried it will be found a very satisfactory remedy.

The farmer's kitchen garden is rarely found to afford the variety it should of well-grown vegetables. Rhubarb, very hardy, easy to raise, most pleasant to taste, and one of the earliest products; asparagus, the most wholesome and to many one of the choicest vegetables, should be generally grown, and if well cared for a bed will outlive one generation. It is not necessary to mention lettuce and radishes, which are always found on every farm, even though no garden be thought of, and so we might go on and enumerate all the delicious, appetizing vegetables that with a little care can be raised in the farmer's garden, but I will only mention one more—that of sweet corn. Get an early variety, plant as soon as possible in the spring and you will find it none too early for table or market. A neighbor of mine planted a few rows of a variety that matured early, only planting enough for a small family, but not only were the family's wants supplied, but \$17 was realized from the surplus.

HINTS ON CULTIVATION.

Cutworms are often very destructive to cabbage, tomato and other plants, but to wrap stems with paper before planting will largely prevent their destructive work. Lima beans may be grown with support of brush, stake or lath, 4 feet long, or without any if tips of vines are kept pinched off at length. Frequently stirring the surface soil forestalls weeds, fertilizes, by letting in ammonia and moisture to the roots, and promotes early maturity. Going over the garden once a week with rake or cultivator is less labor and

quiet and weak. Quotations follow:—Good loads, \$4 to \$4.35; fair to good, \$3.70 to \$4.10; common to fair, \$3 to \$3.50, and cows, \$2.60 to \$3.20 per cwt.

The bull trade was quiet. We quote:—Heavy bulls, \$3.60 to \$4.10; feeding bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.50, and light bulls, \$2.50 up.

Butchers' and export cows were still in light demand. We quote:—Export cows, \$3.20 to \$3.50; butchers' cows, \$2.75 to \$3.10; and canners, \$2.25 up.

No change took place in the prices of sheep. Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; export bucks, \$3 to \$3.25; butchers' sheep, \$3.50 to \$4; grain-fed lambs, \$5 to \$5.50; barn-yard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. Calves were quoted at \$2 to \$10 each, and 4 to 6 per lb.

Milch cows continued in fair demand. We quote:—\$25 to \$50 each. Hogs were unchanged. We quote as follows:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs. of prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto, \$4.75; fats and lights, \$4.50; sows, \$3 to \$3.50; stags, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

RIOTS IN FINLAND.

Russian Soldiers Sent to Suppress Trouble.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Serious disturbances are reported to have broken out at Reval, the fortified seaport on the Gulf of Finland. Four companies of soldiers are said to have been despatched to suppress the rioting. The disturbances are believed to be connected with labor troubles.

Prince Alexander of Leck and Princess Alice of Albany were married on Wednesday afternoon at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, where Queen Victoria was married on the same date, in 1840. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other clergy, officiated, and King Edward himself gave away the bride. The whole ceremony was elaborate and brilliant. There were no less than four distinct processions to the chapel, namely the Queen of Wurtemberg's, that of Queen Emma of the Netherlands, the procession of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and that of the bride.

It was a brilliant assemblage of members of Royal families, foreign Princes, Princesses, Ministers, diplomats, and other distinguished personages, the men all in court or levee dress or uniform, and the women in evening dress. The display of jewels was magnificent. There were five Royal bridesmaids, all cousins of the bride. The Seventh Hussars, the bridegroom's regiment, lined the nave. A luncheon was given subsequently in the State dining-room at Windsor Castle. Windsor was decorated with flags and filled with excursionists.

SHORTAGE OF BARRELS.

Factories Closed Down Through Want of Timber.

A despatch from Toronto says: Millers, fruit exporters, and others continue to be hampered in their business by the scarcity of barrels. The cooper shops of the city have been unable to meet the demand for their products owing to a shortage in the supply of staves. Since the stormy weather set in the backwoods stave factories have been compelled to close by reason of the difficulty in having timber brought to them through the deep snow. Thus scarcely any shipments of staves have been brought forward this year, and as a result several barrel factories in the city have not been running at their full capacity. Owing to their being out of staves a number of factories closed for a few days last week. Manufacturers say that those makers who usually were able to keep a surplus stock of 2,000 to 3,000 barrels on hand are now cleaned out. The prices of barrels are unchanged since the advance made last fall.

GERMANY READY TO TREAT.

Anxious to Negotiate for Removal of Surtax.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An official despatch from Germany, sent through the British Colonial Office, is believed to have been received here, its text being a proposal that negotiations be opened up for bringing about an understanding on the trade question. This course was suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his interview with Herr Bopp, German Consul-General at Montreal, at the time of the imposition of the surtax.

DEATH OF MARCUS A. HANNA

One of the Foremost Figures in American Public Life.

A Washington despatch says:—Marcus A. Hanna, Senator from Ohio, and one of the foremost figures in American public life, died on Monday evening at his apartments, in the Arlington Hotel, at 6.40 p. m., of typhoid fever, after an illness of two weeks. He passed away peacefully, and without pain, after being unconscious since 3 a. m., at which time the first of a series of sinking spells came on, from the last of which he never rallied. All the members of the family, with one or two exceptions, were at the bedside when the end came. During the last hours life was kept in his body only by use of most powerful stimulants. Senator Hanna's death followed a sinking spell that lasted 10 minutes, beginning at 6.30.

A London despatch says:—The House of Commons, by a majority of 51, has rejected Mr. Morley's free trade amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech.

PRIVATE BANK ROBBED.

The Safe Was Blown Open by Dynamite.

A despatch from Woodstock says:—The safe in the private bank of Col. James Munro, M.P.P., at Embro, was blown open by robbers at three o'clock on Friday and \$30 taken. Bank notes to the value of \$2,000 were overlooked. Dynamite was used and the entire office was shattered. The burglars, who were three in number, first visited the Traders' Bank, but finding two clerks on guard, they departed, after being fired at. Half an hour later the explosion was heard at Col. Munro's bank. The clerks of the Traders' rushed to the street and saw three men drive away in a cut-

ENTHUSIASM IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—It is increasingly evident that whatever was the view in official quarters the public generally were convinced that Japan was bluffing and would never dare to draw the sword on Russia. The awakening from this illusion has been cruelly painful, although it does not shake popular faith in the ultimate result. Eloquent worded resolutions from the provincial Zemstvos, the district and provincial assemblies, are teaching the Czar expressing the readiness of every Russian to do his utmost by sacrifices of blood and money to defend the country and Emperor. The municipality of Moscow has promptly voted \$500,000 for the benefit of prospective widows and orphans. There is great eagerness to volunteer for service. The enthusiasm with which the cadets received the Czar's speech on the occasion of their promotion by his Majesty on Wednesday is typical of the feeling in naval and military circles. The railways are busy conveying doctors, nurses, mechanics and medicines eastward.

Solemn services in the churches are attended by crowds of earnest worshippers, who fervently supplicate for the Divine blessing. At the great cathedral of St. Isaac a service began at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, but this was not too early to draw a vast and reverent congregation.

Long lines of callers are bombarding the officials at the War Office and Admiralty with enquiries. The telegraph offices are overwhelmed with work, and are unable to despatch many messages, especially those addressed to foreign newspapers.

In a word, the initial disasters of the war have everywhere startled the people from the security borne of the official assurance of peace issued during the past few weeks and of the contempt felt for the yellow enemy.

The newspapers practically contain nothing beyond the official despatches. The Novoe Vremya complains of the meagreness of these, and seeks to instill comfort in its readers by assuring them that the ocean is not Russia's element, and that what happens at sea is of little consequence. It declares that when the fighting begins ashore the Japanese will learn with dismay with whom they went to war. The Viedomosti warns Japan that the punishment that will be inflicted upon her for hindering the expansion of a flourishing race will be so terrible that coming generations will have it engraved on their minds.

—lived there. "No," said the intensely musical one, pointing to the street; "he lives about an octave—I mean eight doors—higher."

vent their destructive work. Lima beans may be grown with support of brush, stake or lath, 4 feet long, or without any if tips of vines are kept pinched off at length. Frequently stirring the surface soil forestalls weeds, fertilizes, by letting in ammonia and moisture to the roots, and promotes early maturity. Going over the garden once a week with rake or cultivator is less labor and much more beneficial than once a month. It is advisable to firm soil on seeds at time of sowing, with the foot if no better convenience is at hand.

The garden plants should have as good sunlight as the field crops, and the crops should be harvested at the proper time, for through neglect good vegetables are often allowed to go to waste. The garden trouble is back of the garden in the head of the owner. The crisp, rich and juicy samples growing in the farmer's garden hour and gracing his table the next, bear no resemblance to the wilted, half-decayed truck which is often found in market.

THE SMALL FRUIT GARDEN.

I trust I may be pardoned if I digress a little from the vegetable garden to the fruit garden. Every farmer should, and will have, when he awakens to the full sense of duty he owes his family, a fruit garden of half an acre or more, in proportion to the size of his family, for right here he has a home market that will take at good prices every day in the week quarts of the choicest products of his plants.

The importance of fruit as an article of diet is at last beginning to be appreciated, and all should understand that every dollar expended on a fruit garden will save at least twice the amount in doctor's and butchers' bills. Three times a day, the whole year around, our tables should be supplied with these refreshing and health-giving fruits of our own growing. How much better for the boys and girls at school to have a dish of berries or a cup of nice jam with good bread and butter for their dinners than a compound of grease and spices in the shape of doughnuts and mince pies.

It is a noticeable fact that fruit growers and farmers who have plenty of fruit seldom have pastry of any kind on their tables, its place being supplied with fruit, either fresh or canned. The taste for fresh fruit is growing fast, and while many of our farmers know that they ought to supply it to their families, still they put off planting and say they can buy what berries they want, cheaper than they can grow them, and the consequence is the family goes without, a good share of the time.

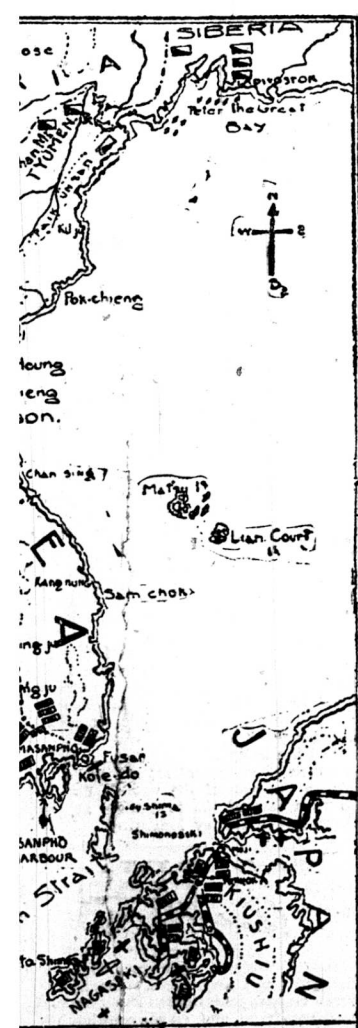
AMONG CANNIBALS.

British Captgin Entertains Them on Roast Pork.

A despatch from London says: Despatches received at Queenstown recently from Barbadoes contain particulars of the arrival there of the British barquentine Mary Hendry, commanded by Capt. Foote, from Southern Nigeria, after having spent several weeks trading on the African coast. Capt. Foote states that during his stay on the coast he entertained at dinner King Ogby, the ruler of the Iakrimen, who inhabit Southern Nigeria. The dusky monarch was much impressed with the vessel, and whilst feasting on roast pork enquired if it was white man's meat! The king has over 1,000 slaves, numerous wives and a crowd of children.

When King Ogby was leaving the ship Capt. Foote asked him for a piece of tanned skin with which to make a pair of slippers, and the next day a slave came to the vessel with a parcel from the monarch. It contained the hide of a negro, from the neck to the waist, who had been killed by order of King Ogby to procure his skin! Capt. Foote added that he was informed that the tribesmen eat little else than human flesh.

WAR.



Japanese Troops.
Russian

Ayer's

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only

Hair Vigor

hair food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."

Mrs. J. H. FIFE, Colorado Springs, Colo.
\$1.00 a bottle. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
All druggists.

Short Hair

The Napanee Express

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

CARLETON WOODS,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents

30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald.....	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.05
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.05
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40

THE WINTER FAIR.

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show to be held at Ottawa March 8th to 11th next is the second

mical methods of feeding and rearing, the proper time to market and the best markets are full of paramount interest. These questions will be carefully and concisely dealt with in a practical manner by expert lecturers during the different sessions of the show. The exhibits furnish object lessons that will most firmly impress upon visitors' minds the value of many points brought out by the lecturers.

Among the exhibits will be found cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, both alive and dressed ready for market. There will also be the exhibit of dairy cattle and the stallion show. This latter is a new feature which is being introduced in connection with the Winter Fair and will no doubt make the show more instructive and of more general interest.

REDUCED RATES.

Going March 8th and 9th good to return up to March 10th. Round trip tickets for single fare.

Going March 6th to 9th good to return up to March 12th. Single fare on Standard Convention Certificate plan. A certificate should be obtained from the railway agent together with ordinary one-way ticket to Ottawa. The certificate must be signed by A. P. Westervelt at Ottawa and will entitle the holder to free ticket to starting point upon presentation to ticket agent at Ottawa.

During the week of the show there will also be held at Ottawa the first National Live Stock Convention at which subjects of interest to farmers and live stock men will be discussed. In all the management have prepared a very instructive programme and every farmer who possibly can go should be at Ottawa from March 8th to 11th.

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

The average reader is at sea in regard to the cause of the war between Russia and Japan. He is aware that the two nations were in correspondence over some serious issue, but it was not stated in the documents which described the close of negotiations and the beginning of hostilities. Now what was the cause of the difficulty? There were three points under consideration:

1. That both countries should recognize and respect the independence and integrity of China and Corea.
2. That Japan should recognize the special interests of Russia in Manchuria, and Russia the special interests of Japan in Corea.
3. That Russia should mutually engage not to infringe upon the commercial rights and immunities of Japan in Manchuria, and that Japan should mutually engage not to infringe upon the commercial rights and immunities of Russia in Corea.

Russia did not approve of this proposition, and submitted a counter proposition, in which no reference was made to Manchuria and in which provision was made for a neutral zone in North Corea, and including about a third of the kingdom.

The negotiations got no further. There was a lot of writing to very little purpose, and diplomatic language without meaning very much. Japan realized that her opportunity was slipping away and that Russia, by delays, by long silences, was gaining valuable time. Moreover, the Russian aim was aggression, surely and stealthily, and Japan decided to produce a crisis at once. Russia must act quickly or lose her case completely.

There is a treaty which affects Great Britain at this juncture. It was made with Japan in 1902, and has for its aim and effect the indepen-

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS - CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Dr. Chamberlain's -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In
Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PROF. DORENWEND THE GREATEST HAIR GOODS ARTIST IN AMERICA

OF TORONTO

IS COMING

TO NAPANEE,

Will be at PAISLEY HOUSE, on

FRIDAY, FEB'Y. 26th.



LADIES—If you appreciate the added charms and the younger appearance lent to the face by having beautiful hair, do not fail to see the grand assortment of Switches, Bangs, Pompadours, Wavy Fronts and Wigs, which PROF. DORENWEND will have with him. Consultations entirely free and demonstrations given regarding these beautiful conceptions in natural hair.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD

Even though you are bald or partially so you can regain your former appearance by wearing Dorenwend's Wigs and Toupees.

They are made to match any shade of hair. They are a protection to the head and a cure for chronic cold in the head and catarrh. They are perfectly fitted to the head and bear no trace of artificiality.



PROF. DORENWEND will take measurements and demonstrate the merits of his Wigs.

Don't forget the
Day and Date.

FRIDAY, FEB'Y. 26th.

Bellefonte Ontario.

The Popular Girl

THE NAPANE EXPRESS and the
Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80
Any three of the above papers \$2.40

THE WINTER FAIR.

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show to be held at Ottawa March 8th to 11th next is the second of its kind to be held in Eastern Ontario although similar shows have been held in the west for many years. The show is held under the joint direction of the Dominion Live Stock Associations and the Poultry Association of Eastern Ontario, and is intended in the future to be an annual affair.

The people of Ottawa have undertaken to erect and equip a splendid building in which the show will be held each year. Owing to a mishap the building cannot be made ready for this year but commodious quarters have been prepared where the show can be carried on in a manner satisfactory to both visitors and exhibitors. The arrangements are made so as to bring up to the best advantage the educational features of the show.

To be a successful producer of live stock or live stock products in these days a farmer must be thoroughly versed in his work. Questions such as the principles of breeding, econo-

ing valuable time. Moreover, the Russian aim was aggression, surely and stealthily, and Japan decided to produce a crisis at once. Russia must act quickly or lose her case completely.

There is a treaty which affects Great Britain at this juncture. It was made with Japan in 1902, and has for its aim and effect the independence and integrity of China and Korea. If either powers become involved in war the other power remains neutral. Should either power have a combination of interests against it the other is expected to come to its aid and conduct the war in common and make peace by mutual agreement.

So that while the independence of Korea remains Britain is silent and unactive, but should that independence be threatened, or should there be any assault on its territorial integrity, she must interfere.

EXPRESSIONS.

Kingston Whig.

The conservative clubs have had a hand, it appears, in the radding of the Toronto voter's lists. This accounts in some degree, for the conservative success in elections.

Montreal Herald.

The war with China cost Japan \$225,000,000 and the only result was that Russia got Port Arthur. It is hard to tell what this war will cost Japan or what Russia will get out of it.

Ottawa Free Press.

THERE is a good deal of bitterness underlying the banter in the tory press about the majority of three in the Ontario house, but it keeps the wolves from the cupboard just as effectually as would Mr. Balfour's majority of eighty-six.

Toronto Star.

INDIA has turned up her nose at preferential trade, but what does Chamberlain care so long as he has the Manitoba legislature with him?

Montreal Witness.

THE conservatives, under the guidance and inspiration of peripatetic vendors of claptrap, have revived the memory of their victory of 1878 and seem to think that the city which carried them into power in the uncomfortable seventies is going to serve them in the unparalleled prosperity of the present regime.

Kingston Whig.

A Kingston conservative, who has returned from Toronto, told a group of his political friends, that Whitney, the leader of the opposition in the Ontario legislature, is no fit man to lead the conservative party. He watched his tactics in the house, and the only word with which he could describe him was "dirty." And that is the man whom some people would like to elevate to the premiership of Ontario.

Hamilton Times.

The Montreal Star growls that the Globe's "political friends have nothing at stake" in the Toronto election frauds inquiry. They have not. It is a tory game, played by tories and in the tory interest, and it is as dirty as it might be expected to be.

Toronto Star.

The opposition threatens to keep the house sitting to Easter, and all the hens ought to be put to work on the same job. We must have eggs.



the merits of this Wigs.

Don't forget the
Day and Date.
RIDAY, FEB'Y. 26th.

Belleville Ontario.

It doesn't look as though spring would spring this spring like it sprung last spring when it sprang.

Montreal Herald.

Having cornered a large share of the world's gold John D. Rockefeller, it is announced has spent some of it for the world's chief sources of asbestos. It is known that gold is of no use to a man in the next world but Mr. Rockefeller may think otherwise of asbestos.

The Nervous Depression of England.

Awaking to the fact that the supremacy of England in commerce and manufactures has passed away, the English are having an unusual, but not unwelcome, attack of modesty. They begin to distrust themselves, to study the Germans and Americans, to try to find out what is the matter with the inviolate island. Dr. Lockyer turns from reading the stars to lament the dwindling of English brains, which are probably just as good as they ever were, and that is saying a good deal. A party of Englishmen has come to the United States to study the American system of education. Something may be learned from that, especially in technical education, in which Great Britain is deficient. But the cause of American progress is not there, or at least, is by no means wholly there. The power of initiative, the free play of individuality, the carelessness of tradition, the quickness and seeming recklessness with which the costliest machinery is discarded for better, the superiority of the skilled labor, somewhat hampered, it is true, by the imperious resolve of the labor unions, which have been so ruinous in England, to lower the average of performance, the comparative absence of lines of social cleavage, the opportunity open to all—these are the main causes of American success.

"De man dat makes a business of findin' fault," said Uncle Eben, "gits no occupation an' less results dan anybody else in de community."—Washington "Star."

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "gits credit foh bein' lucky 'cause dey has sense; an' others gits credit foh havin' sense 'cause dey's lucky."—Washington "Star."

How Iron-ox Tablets Cured a Toronto Lady of Nine Years' Dyspepsia.

January 15, 1903.

Having been troubled with indigestion in the worst form for nine years, I can honestly say that I am cured, as I have not been troubled with it since using Iron-ox Tablets, which is six months ago. Any person wishing any information I will gladly give it. I have recommended them to several persons and they say the same as I do.

Mrs. Nellie Miville,
202 Center Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

The Popular Girl.

What is the secret of some women's popularity with men? It is not good looks; it is not dress; it is not money. You see many a girl with all these excellent qualities in abundance sedulously avoided by men; while other girls, not specially endowed in these ways, have a constant stream of men in their wake.

Dorothy Dix, who knows something of human nature, and specially of female human nature, maintains that a girl's popularity with men is not a matter of chance; it is the direct result of a thorough and scientific knowledge of how to "jolly" a man along, and in it, as in everything else, success is the reward of the cheerful worker.

Man is not vain, but, she says, he likes to be appreciated, and the girl whose bump of appreciation is the largest gets the violets and the candy. Man scorns flattery, but he just naturally gravitates toward the place where the particular brand of hot air he prefers is wafted to him, and great is the reward of the girl who knows how to pull the punkah.

The general plan of campaign of the girl who wishes to be popular is very simple. It consists in making every man who comes about her feel that he is the favored one, and that until that hour she had never fully realized what powers of fascination a man really possessed. If she is bored she never shows it. If she has preferences she never displays them in public. No matter how clumsy the dancer, she looks as if she were having the time of her life; no matter how long and tedious the story, she begs for more at its end.

It is in the application of this principle that it pays to burn incense at a man's feet, however, that the "jollier" shows her art. She uses the nicest discrimination in selecting the particular "jolly" that will please. She would never, for instance, be guilty of the blunder of calling a callow college fledgling by his Christian name, or treating him like a younger brother. On the contrary, she is careful to address him as "Mr.," and she asks his advice regarding matters of manners and morals, "because," as she sweetly says, "you men of the world, who have seen so much of life, can judge so much better than we poor, weak women," and the young cub worships at her shrine while he reflects how much more intelligent she is than that odious Smith girl, who seems to think he is a mere schoolboy.

Should fate, on the other hand, throw into the "jollier's" path Grandpa instead of little Willie, she is apparently oblivious of the years that lie between them, and scolds him for a naughty boy, and threatens to stand him up in the corner if he doesn't learn his lesson, and remember that it is ch-a-o-l-a-t-e-s, and not marshmallows, that she likes.

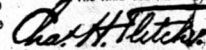
When the popular girl goes out with a man she never takes the lead. Nature may, unfortunately, have made her bigger and stronger than her escort, but the smaller he is the more she clings to him, and the more helplessly she looks around her.

"Do you know," she says, "I always like to go out with you, because I always feel so safe, just as if nothing could happen to me. You have such a commanding air that people just make way for you."

And the little man swells of his chest and feels about seven feet high and asks her on the spot if she would like to go to a few of the first nights at the theater. —Waverley Magazine

CASTORIL.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of 

United States Congressman Shafroth (Democrat) at Denver, Col., voluntarily resigned because examination showed he was elected by fraud, and on his resignation his opponent was given the seat.

PROFIT

The matter of feed is of tremendous importance to the farmer. Wrong feeding is loss. Right feeding is profit.

The up-to-date farmer knows what to feed his cows to get the most milk, his pigs to get the most pork, his hens to get the most eggs. Science.

But how about the children? Are they fed according to science, a bone food if bones are soft and undeveloped, a flesh and muscle food if they are thin and weak and a blood food if there is anemia?

Scott's Emulsion is a mixed food; the Cod Liver Oil in it makes flesh, blood and muscle. the Lime and Soda make bone and brain. It is the standard scientific food for delicate children.



Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture is the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
CHEMISTS,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1; all druggists

Napanee.

MADILL BROS.

Napanee.

**New Prints
and
Ducks.**

**Saw Ice
When The River is Frozen.**

**New Dress Goods
and
Trimmings**

Of course you can get prints a plenty. a couple of months later on ; and our supplies of Muslins, Embroideries and duck shall never fail you any day of the coming year that you may desire them. There shall be Dress Goods for your choosing, and Carpets and Lace Curtains. But if its just as easy for you to be the ice-man, you can make the ice man's profit by storing away this merchandise that is as staple as wheat, when you can gather such excellent sorts, from such splendid variety, at such exceptionally low prices.

It pleases us to be able to invite you to enjoy these New Spring Goods. We have endeavored to make their prices equally attractive, above all, we desire you to feel perfectly welcome, apart from the pleasure of purchasing—for we wish you to get the first enjoyments of the newest styles and the latest fascinations of fashion.

Beautiful New Prints.

We sell the celebrated Crum's English Prints and you know there is no better. The quality of the cloth, the patterns, the colorings, and the dye can't be beaten. We guarantee every yard. We also handle the heavy B. B. duck print. This particular line we have full control of for Napanee and vicinity. The ladies who do their sewing early will appreciate the early showing of these goods.

Have You Seen Them Yet ?

Handsome Spring Skirts.

Handsome than you've known for many a moon. Stylish trim, and, above all sensible and well made. Trimmings simply lovely and in exquisite taste. Materials fine. Colors most attractive, particularly greys, blacks and tweed effects. Come see them all, our space is too limited to give a detailed account of them.

Two Exceptional Values

at \$3.50 and \$6.00.

\$3.50 New Spring Skirts. The best value we ever have had the pleasure of showing. Five gore, seams trimmed with fancy strappings and buttons, finished at the bottom with 6 rows of silk stitching. This skirt is made of fine Broadcloth and comes in black only.

\$6.00 New Spring Skirts. Seven gore, seams trimmed with silk fagoting, cording and buttons. This Skirt is made of extra fine Box Cloth, and comes in black only. It is an exceptional value and we cannot replace them at the same price.

SATURDAY SPECIAL

CUSHION TOPS 5 CENTS EACH.

On SATURDAY MORNING after 10 o'clock there will be put on sale about 4 dozen Cushion Tops that were worth 10 cents, for

5C.

Carpet Department.

Our New Dress Goods and Suitings

This store is becoming famous for its Dress Goods and comes to the fore every season as a place to see the newest and most exclusive things. "Madill's for Dress Goods" is almost a proverb. The reputation we enjoy for all that makes a good store began with dress goods. It is the corner stone in the foundation of this business. When we announce New Dress Goods it is an authority we call. You may come here and rest absolutely sure that styles, qualities, shades and weaves are correct—that what we show for 1904—may be exclusive, but its right.

Two Specials in Dress Goods

For Next Week. 40c. a yd.

200 yards Priestley's all-wool etamine, just new goods in Nile green, light grey, reseda, navy, bisque and white. This line would be good value at 50c. a yard, but to start this season going we offer it Saturday and next week for, per yard 40c.

200 yards Priestley's all-wool Dress Goods. Beautiful new goods in navy, green, red, blue, brown and black, with just a touch of white mixed with it. The regular selling price of these goods was 50c. a yard. Saturday and next week for 40c.

—See Window Display.—

Peau de Soie Silk \$1.00 a yard.

Black Peau-de-Soie Silk, full double-faced soft rich finish, extra weight and wearing quality, will not cut or crease, a stylish and desirable silk for shirt waist suits, dresses or waists. This silk is made by C. J. Bonnett, the celebrated silk manufacturer of Lyons, France.

Remnants.

Those of you who come next week, will find some extra good snaps on the remnant tables. Almost every department has a showing there yet and next week will see the finish of them. The space they occupied in the dry goods store is needed for new goods, and you will now find them on the tables in the Carpet department.

Napanee's Modern Store.

When Morgan's Money Talked.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan rarely indulges in speech-making. On one occasion, however, says the "Saturday Evening Post," he made a palpable hit in an after-dinner effort. The affair was a banquet to celebrate the successful and long-continued pastorate of the well-known Rev. Dr. Rainford, rector of St. George's Church, New York.

The Cape Colony elections for the Lower House resulted in a victory for the Progressives, who now control both Houses.

Decadence in Penmanship.

"While the people as a whole may write more legibly than they did a generation ago," said an old writing teacher, "there are not so many really excellent penmen. The multiplication of

Warton lighting plant has shut down for want of fuel, and the town is without coal oil. The primitive candle is the only light.

Some 33 Chinamen have been started west on the C. P. R. They are being deported by the Canadian Government.

WANTED ME TO SHOOT HER.

BALED HAY and STRAW in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan rarely indulges in speech-making. On one occasion, however, says the "Saturday Evening Post," he made a palpable hit in an after-dinner effort. The affair was a banquet to celebrate the successful and long-continued pastorate of the well-known Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New York.

Mr. Morgan had been prevailed on to act as toastmaster, with the understanding, however, that no speech was to be expected from him. When the cigar-and-story part of the dinner was reached Mr. Morgan touched off each speaker by a simple "punning of his name." But the diners grew impatient, and finally the prevailing sentiment expressed itself in cries of "Speech! Speech!" and significant glances at the head of the table.

Mr. Morgan, whose genius for mastery is only equalled by his tact in yielding a point, rose and began to describe Rev. Dr. Rainsford had been induced to come to the church. He told of the dumb and the hesitation.

"Would he come or would he not come?" said Mr. Morgan. "And what would lead to his decision?"

At this period in his speech Mr. Morgan became slightly embarrassed, and thrust his hand deep down in the pocket of his trousers, where it encountered and jingled some silver currency.

"What would cause him to decide to come to our church?" repeated Mr. Morgan, and again came the answering jingle of the coin, audible to every diner in the room. Then, with a final tinkle of money, Mr. Morgan went on hastily: "So Dr. Rainsford decided to come."

The reference to the coin and acceptance, with this implied side-light on the cause that prevailed, was too much for the guests, and the best laugh of the evening was equally on the rector and the toastmaster.

House resulted in a victory for the Progressives, who now control both Houses.

Occurrence in Penmanship.

"While the people as a whole may write more legibly than they did a generation ago," said an old writing teacher, "there are not so many really excellent penmen. The multiplication of business colleges has improved the handwriting of a portion of the public, while the invention of the typewriter has made it useless to acquire extra skill in penmanship. Time was when the first class penmen commanded high salaries, but now there is such a slight demand for good writers that the market is overstocked. No penman can compete with a typewriter, and so the art of superior penmanship is gradually dying out and will soon be lost."

Wood's Phosphodine,



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Worries, all of which lead to Infirmary, Tenuity, Consumption and an Early Grave.

Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Napanee by T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, Neilson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace and F. L. Hooper Druggists.

for want of fuel, and the town is without coal oil. The primitive candle is the only light.

Some 33 Chinamen have been started west on the C. P. R. They are being deported by the Canadian Government.

WANTED ME TO SHOOT HER. I COULD NOT DO IT.

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—During the summer of 1890 I had a mare staked in such a manner that people advised me to shoot her. I got Douglas' Egyptian Liniment and Syringe. After cutting the skin open on rump was enabled to get hold of the stake, which was nothing less than part of a handspike that had gone in her flank and was pulled out at the root of tail. After using Douglas' Egyptian Liniment as directed, my mare was at work in three weeks. The above happened in distressing hot weather. Inflammation nor proud flesh never threatened. I declare the above to be correct and true.

SMITH GILMOUR, JUN.
Tamworth.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

— Office G range Block.

Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st Napanee. 57

in large and small quantities.
Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.
Water Purifying Pumps.
S. CASEY DENISON.
Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

T. B. GERMAN, Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

A. S. ASHLEY,DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN, DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

Mrs. Hayfork (in country post-office)—Anything for me? Postmaster—I don't see nothin'. Mrs. Hayfork—I was expectin' a letter or postcard from Aunt Spriggs, tellin' what day she was comin'. Rural Postmaster (nodding to his wife)—Did you see a postcard from Mrs. Hayfork's Aunt Sally? His Wife—Yes; she's comin' on Thursday—Petoskey "Lyre."

**We are Headquarters in Napanee
FOR ALL KINDS OF**

JUNK

*We Buy
All Kinds of*

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Blueing, Wood, and Genuine American Coal Oil.

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer,

Office and Warehouse,

West Side of Market.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

THE WAR!

All the latest and most reliable news of the war in the far east, may be had at a low price by subscribing for either of the following combinations :

The Napanee Express,
and
The Weekly Globe, **\$1.50 per year.**

—OR—

The Napanee Express,
and
The Toronto Daily Star **\$1.80 per year.**

We particularly recommend either of these clubs.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

THE POLLARD COMPANY

Dundas Street, Napanee.



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:



"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kump.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**. The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness." —Miss FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Edward Martin, K. C., of Hamilton, is | Where the scope of the work does not

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 19 to 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 29c. to 30c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
Cabbage, 6c. head.
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, 75c. a bag.
Turnips, 50c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 20c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 10 to 11c. a pound, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt.

Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 12½c. a pound.
Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 12½c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$3.00 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 12½ to 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel.
Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

Sap pans, sap buckets. Prospects are good for syrup and sugar. Order your outfit in time from **BOYLE & SON.**

A Legend of the Orange Blossom.

Like all familiar customs the origin of which are lost in antiquity, the wearing of orange blossoms at a wedding is accounted for in various ways. Among other stories is the following popular legend from Spain:

An African king presented a Spanish king with a magnificent orange tree whose creamy, waxy blossoms and wonderful fragrance excited the admiration of the whole court. Many begged in vain for a branch of the plant, but a foreign ambassador was tormented by the desire to introduce so great a curiosity to his native land. He used every possible means, fair or foul, to accomplish his purpose, but all his efforts coming to nought, he gave up in despair.

The fair daughter of the court gardener was loved by a young artisan, but lacked the dowry which the family considered necessary to a bride. One day chancing to break off a spray of orange blossoms, the gardener gave it thoughtlessly to his daughter.

Seeing the coveted prize in the girl's hair, the wily ambassador offered her a sum sufficient for the desired dowry, provided she gave him the branch and said nothing about it. Her marriage was soon celebrated, and on her way to the altar, of all her happiness, she secretly broke off another bit of the lucky tree to adorn her hair.

Whether the poor court gardener lost his head in consequence of his daughter's treachery the legend does not state, but many lands now know the wonderful tree, and ever since that wedding day orange blossoms have been considered a fitting adornment for a bride.

Curious Epitaphs.

While we were talking of epitaphs on shipboard the other night, Captain Passow repeated lines that are engraved upon the tombstone of Nellie Shalner, who for half a century baked pies and cakes at Cambridge, England, and peddled them among the students of the university:

Here in the dust the mouldering crust
Of Eleanor Shalner is shewn.
Well versed in the art of pie, pastry and tart
And the lucrative skill of the oven.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

Collegiate Institute.

HONOR ROLL FOR JANUARY.

FORM I JUNIOR.

Arithmetic.

Addie Scott, Ethel McCutcheon, Walter Caton, Wilfred Shea, Wilmot Vanluven, Dorothy, Tobey, Harold Benson, Ross Davis, Carrie Milligan, Muriel Paul, Fred. Cummings, Garnet Hardy, Ora Smith, Herbie Goode, Ernest Anderson, Katie Vine.

Geography.

Ethel McCutcheon, Katie Vine, Walter Caton, Harold Benson, Ernest Anderson, Addie Scott, Ross Davis, Clarence Conway, Muriel Paul, Wilmot Vanluven, Harry Gleason, Wilfred Shea, Herbie Baker, Helen Wartman, Ora Smith, Maud Anderson, Fred. Dean, Laura Stovel.

Reading.

Wilfred Shea, Pearl McKnight, Myrtle Bell, Percy Shorey, Ethel McCutcheon, Dorothy Tobey, Ora Smith, Alfred Holmes, Harold Benson, Harry Gleason, Wilmot Vanluven, Agnes McCutcheon, Mary Wilson, Geo. Smith, Garnet Hardy, Ross Davis, Clarence Conway, Herbie Goode.

French.

Ernest Anderson, Ethel McCutcheon, Bidwell Conway, Walter Caton, Ora Smith, Myrtle Knight, Addie Scott, Herbie Baker, Harry Gleason, Helen Wartman, Muriel Paul, Dorothy Tobey, Harold Benson, Fred Cummings.

History.

Katie Vine, Harold Benson, Ernest Anderson, Walter Caton, Ethel McCutcheon, Helen Wartman, Ross Davis, Fred. Dean, Percy Shorey, Myrtle Knight, Myrtle Bell, Abbie Clark, Agnes McCutcheon, Bert. Charters, Muriel Paul, Wilmot Vanluven, Clarence Conway, Carrie Milligan.

Drawing.

Katie Vine, Pearl McKnight, Dorothy Tobey, Myrtle Knight, Percy Shorey, Grant Gerow, Ethel McCutcheon, Harold Benson, Wilmot Vanluven, Willie Wagar, Addie Scott, Garnet Hardy, Alfred Holmes, Muriel Paul, Fred. Cummings, Helen Wartman, Ernest Anderson, Ora Smith, Herbie Baker, Bert. Charters, Walter Caton.

FORM I SENIOR.

Arithmetic.

Frank Wilson, Clara Jones, Bert Vandalstine, Norma Shannon, Jenni Schoedes, Ken. Shaver, Clarence Brisco, Dalton Charters, Naom Irving, Nellie Gault, Mary Vrooman, Emma Bushnell, Keith Johnston, Jessie Stewart, Mae Shorey, Claude McKim, Rose Joy.

Drawing.

Norma Shannon, Laura Barnhardt, Ken. Shaver, Percy Joyce, Bruce Waddington, Frank Wilson, Keith Johnston, Mae Shorey, Mary Fitzmartin, Clarence Brisco, Naomi Irving, Jessie Stewart, Kenneth Shorey.

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.					
NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.			PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.		
TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS	
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto
2 15 a.m.	2 55 a.m.			6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.
3 35 "	3 55 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.
5 35 "	6 40 "				12 00 noon
8 00 "	8 50 "				12 30 a.m.
10 35 "	10 55 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.	7 45 "	6 45 "
1 15 p.m.	1 36 p.m.			7 40 a.m.	2 00 a.m.
4 35 "	4 55 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	3 00 "	3 20 "
6 35 "	6 55 "			6 00 "	6 20 "
6 50 "	7 10 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	7 05 "	7 25 "
8 15 "	8 35 "			7 20 "	7 40 "

FORM II JUNIOR.
Arithmetic.

Mabel Schoales, Winifred Shaw, Minnie Close, Ida Woodcock, Harold Duffett, Stella Hudgins, Eliza Soby, Roland Daly, John Bell, Lulu Graham, Harry Preston, Donald Daly.

Grammar.

Roland Daly, Stella Hudgins, Winifred Shaw, Mabel Schoales, Marguerite Hall, Eliza Soby, Helen Herrington, Maggie Close, Harold Duffett, Charlie Ford, Nellie Sills, Bessie Clark, Luella Hall, Minnie Close.

Algebra.

Minnie Close, Winifred Shaw, Harold Duffett, Marguerite Hall, Mabel Schoales, Stella Hudgins, Nellie Sills, Ida Woodcock, Gladys Cliff, Roland Daly, John Bell.

History.

Charlie Ford, Mabel Schoales, Eliza Soby, Roland Daly, Minnie Close, Ida Woodcock, Winifred Shaw, Harry Rutan, Stella Hudgins, Lulu Graham, Earl Abell, Willie Graham.

Reading.

Geraldine McLaughlin, Walter Starir, Charlie Ford, Eliza Soby, Willie Graham, Stella Hudgins, Roland Daly, Marguerite Hall, Earl Abell, Donald Daly, Nellie Sills, Helen Herrington, Algie Rockwell, Harry Rutan.

Geography.

Willie Graham, Charlie Ford, Mabel Schoales, Helen Herrington, Earl Abell, Winifred Shaw, Marguerite Hall, Roland Daly, John Bell, Harold Duffett, Stella Hudgins, Harry Rutan, Walter Stark, Maggie Close, Lulu Graham, Minnie Close.

Latin.

Mabel Schoales, Roland Daly, Helen Herrington, Winifred Shaw, Marguerite Hall, Stella Hudgins, Maggie Close, Nellie Sills, Harold Duffett, Donald Daly, Ida Woodcock, Harry Rutan, Earl Abell, Bert Vanaastine.

FORM II SENIOR.

Arithmetic.

Ross Guess, Mabel Mills, Edith Gibson, Herbie Winters, James Gibson, Ella Schermehorn, Bert Wells, Laura Fille, Marion Leonard, Ila Hamby, Ethel Bartlett.

Algebra.

Ross Guess, Edith Gibson, Mabel Mills, James Gibson, George Brooks, Laura Fille, Herbie Winters, Ruby Barnhardt, Vera Shorey, Aubrey Gibson.

Reading.

Ross Guess, Edith Gibson, George Brooks, Leo Trimble, Olive Robinson, George Shorey, Laura Fille, Ethel Bartlett, Ella Schermehorn, Mabel Mills, Winnie Chinneck, James Gibson.

Literature.

Edith Gibson, James Gibson, Winnie Chinneck, Ross Guess, Pearl Grieve, Aubrey Gibson, Ethel Bartlett, Mabel Mills, George Brooks, Ila Hamby, Ella Schermehorn, Laura Fille.

French.

Edith Gibson, Vera Shorey, Mabel Mills, Pearl Grieve, George Brooks, Aubrey Gibson, Ruby Barnhardt, Leo Trimble, Ella Schermehorn, James Gibson, Ross Guess.

Latin.

Pearl Grieve, Edith Gibson, Ross Guess, Ella Schermehorn, Ruby Barnhardt, Ethel Bartlett, Vera Shorey, James Gibson, Aubrey Gibson.

Composition.

Ethel Bartlett, Mabel Mills, Edith Gibson, Marion Leonard, Pearl Grieve, Winnie Chinneck, Harry Meng, Ross Guess, George Brooks, Olive Robinson, Aubrey Gibson, Herbie Winters.

FORM III.

Algebra.

Stuart Connolly, Stuart Shetler, Earl Fille, Charlie Ellis, Lucile Hudgins, Kathleen Cowan, Luella Dean, Sara Donovan, Ernest Brisco, Bessie Sherwood, Eleanor Parks, Evelyn Clark, Margaret McIntyre.

Arithmetic.

Sara Donovan, Emma Stinson, Luella Dean, Eleanor Parks, Stuart Connolly, Stuart Shetler, Otta Sills, Charlie Ellis.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

MARYSVILLE.

Miss Stella Campbell entertained a number of her young friends on Tuesday of last week. All report having spent a very pleasant time.

James McAlpine recently visited Kingston.

Mrs. John Stack is visiting friends in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Hannah Sheehan, after spending a couple of months with her sister Mrs. John C. Meagher, has returned to her home in Westbrook.

Miss Jennie Berry, Deseronto, recently visited Miss Stella Campbell. Joe Farrell and family have returned to their home in Madoc.

Miss Aggie Doyle, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Annie McAlpine.

Mrs. G. Darrah spent several days last week the guest of Miss Mary Toppings.

Death or lunacy seemed the only alternative for a well-known and highly respected lady of Wingham, Ont., who had travelled over two continents in a vain search for a cure for nervous debility and dyspepsia. A friend recommended South American Nerve. One bottle helped, six bottles cured, and her own written testimony closes with these words: "It has saved my life."—20

ERINSVILLE.

On Wednesday evening, 3rd of Feb. there passed away, at the age of thirty-two, Mrs. Dunn, one of our oldest and most respected residents. Deceased was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, where she married the late Patrick Dunn in 1850. The next year they came to Canada, and settled in Napanee, where they lived ten years. In 1861 they moved on a farm in Sheffield where they spent the remainder of their days. Three years ago Mr. Dunn died very suddenly with heart failure, while at work. Since then Mrs. Dunn has been failing in health, but possessed such wonderful vitality that she always attended to her own affairs until about four weeks ago when she was taken down by a severe attack of pneumonia. Dr. Burrows and Rev. Father Carey were called upon and she got relief after a few days. Although very weak in bodily strength she possessed wonderful strength of mind until the very last when she was suddenly called away; the immediate cause of her death being heart failure. Quite a large number of her friends attended her funeral, although the weather was very unfavorable. Deceased leaves to mourn her loss, one child Mrs. Thomas Garrett, and eight grandchildren, two of whom have been living with her for some time. Besides her own relatives she will be greatly missed by the many friends she has made since she has settled here. The remains were placed in the vault at Erinsville, after mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Carey.

Never Worry.—Take them and go about your business—they do their work whilst you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers and builders; every gland and tissue in the anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial, 10 cents.—21

DENBIGH.

The winter with us so far has been a most unpleasant one. Not only was the cold very severe, but the depth of snow and the hard crust made travelling and working in the bush disagreeable, and the latter especially unprofitable, so that most of our local jobbers who were engaged in getting out tim-

HAPPY AND HEALTHY.

A Beautiful Canadian Girl Saved From Catarrh of the Lungs by Pe-ru-na.



MISS FLORENCE KENAH.

Miss Florence E. Kenah, 434 Maria street, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"A few months ago I caught a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and remained there so persistently that I became alarmed. I took medicine without benefit, until my digestive organs became upset, and my head and back began to ache severely and frequently."

"I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had little faith I felt so sick that I was ready to try anything. It brought me blessed relief at once, and I felt that I had the right medicine at last. Within three weeks I was completely restored and have enjoyed perfect health since."

"I now have the greatest faith in Peruna."

F. E. KENAH.

WOMEN should beware of contracting catarrh. The cold wind and rain, slush and mud of winter are especially conducive to catarrhal derangements. Few women escape.

Upon the first symptoms of catching cold Peruna should be taken. It fortifies the system against colds and catarrh.

The following letter gives one young woman's experience with Peruna:

Miss Rose Gerbing is a popular society woman of Crown Point, Ind., and she writes the following:

"Recently I took a long drive in the country, and being too thinly clad I caught a bad cold which settled on my lungs, and which I could not seem to shake off. I had heard a great deal of Peruna for colds and catarrh and I

bought a bottle to try. I am pleased that I did, for it brought speedy relief. It only took about two bottles, and I considered this money well spent."

"You have a firm friend in me, and I not only advise its use to my friends, but have purchased several bottles to give to those without the means to buy, and have noticed without exception that it has brought about a speedy cure wherever it has been used."—Miss Rose Gerbing.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

jun., was scoring the other side of the same stick. As they were working close together Rodgers happened to throw back his foot and received the full blow of Petzold's axe in his heel, severing an artery. Dr. Kane had to be called to attend to the injured limb and considers the cut a very bad one.

South American Kidney Cure is the only kidney treatment that has proven equal to correct all the evils that are likely to befall these physical regulators. Hundreds of testimonials to prove the curative merits of this liquid kidney specific in cases of Bright's disease, diabetes, irritation of the bladder, inflammation, dropsical tendency. Don't delay.—22

Fond parent.—I understand the faculty are very much pleased with your work. Dropped Junior.—Yes, they enjoyed my sophomore year.—"Princeton "Tiger."

The Real Land of Topsy-Turvydom.

A joint commission has been appointed to delimit the Alaska boundary, as determined by the tribunal which sat in London last summer.

Mr. Noose, Consul-General for Japan, is in Ottawa to ask for the disallowance of anti-Japanese legislation passed by the Legislature of British Columbia.

Fighting continues between insurgent bands and Turkish troops in Macedonia.

A battalion of United States marines is under orders to proceed to Santo Domingo, presumably in connection with the Washington Government's determination to restore order there.

The United States Senate will vote on the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty on the 23rd inst.

Piles cured in 3 to 6 nights.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles, or Blind, Bleeding Piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cents.—23

Earl File, Charlie Ellis, Lucile Hudgins, Kathleen Cowan, Luella Dean, Sara Donovan, Ernest Brisco, Bessie Sherwood, Eleanor Parks, Evelyn Clark, Margaret McIntyre.

Arithmetic.

Sara Donovan, Emma Stinson, Luella Dean, Eleanor Parks, Stuart Connolly, Stuart Shetler, Otto Sills, Charlie Ellis.

Physics.

Sara Donovan, Emma Stinson, Kathleen Cowan, Earl File, Ralph Scott, Stuart Connolly, Iolene Haight, Bessie Sherwood, Luella Dean, Charlie Ellis, Eleanor Parks, Ethel Hawley, Stuart Shetler, Blake Lucas.

Grammar.

Lucile Hudgins, Celia Vandervoort, Charlie Ellis, Stuart Shetler, Thomas Wearing, Eleanor Parks, Emma Stinson, Sara Donovan, Bessie Sherwood, Stuart Connolly, Iolene Haight, Monica McCarten.

Latin.

Kathleen Cowan, Thomas Wearing, Stuart Shetler, Lucile Hudgins, Sara Donovan, Celia Vandervoort, Otto Sills, Grace Grange, Roy Scott, Freda Holmes, Eleanor Parks, Lillian Preston, Ethel Hawley, Stuart Connolly, Charlie Ellis.

Composition.

Kathleen Cowan, Earl File, Grace Grange, Margaret McIntyre, Ernest Brisco.

French.

Earl File, Thomas Wearing, Lucile Hudgins, Stuart Connolly, Kathleen Cowan, Sara Donovan, Grace Grange, Iolene Haight, Celia Vandervoort, Lillian Preston, Monica McCarten, Ralph Scott, Charlie Ellis.

FORM IV.

Physics.

Ola Vanalstine, Helen Eyvel, Gerald Loynes, Luella Schoales, Lawrence Wright, Hubert Ryan.

Algebra.

Harold Cowan, Gerald Loynes, Willie Anderson, Flossie Milligan.

Trigonometry.

Gerald Loynes, Harold Cowan, Flossie Milligan, Willie Anderson, Maud Anderson.

Latin.

Marion Stevens, Helen Eyvel, Luella Schoales, Flossie Milligan, Ola Vanalstine, Maud Anderson.

French.

Helen Eyvel, Luella Schoales, Ola Vanalstine, Gerald Loynes.

Literature.

Hubert Ryan, Maud Anderson, Willie Anderson, Flossie Milligan, Gerald Loynes, Lena Bartlett, Lawrence Wright.

DENBIGH.

The winter with us so far has been a most unpleasant one. Not only was the cold very severe, but the depth of snow and the hard crust made travelling and working in the bush disagreeable, and the latter especially unprofitable, so that most of our local jobbers who were engaged in getting out timber for the lumbermen, have either reduced the number of their working men, or quit making altogether.

Our local sawmill owners are also suffering under disadvantages, as especially the amount of custom logs brought to their mills will be very limited.

The weight of snow broke down the roof of a barn on one of N. P. Stein's farms, and also part of the new mill building erected last fall by Mr. Samuel Lane, doing slight damage to his machinery. The biggest loss however is inflicted upon Mr. E. Petzold, the proprietor of our grist mills, who has been at great expense putting in the most improved roller machinery and has had his mills idle and unproductive this winter, for want of water, at present his only motive power.

Our local farmers are also greatly inconvenienced by this enforced closing down of the mills, as they have to take at least a part of their grain to the Douglass or Renfrew Mills at considerable loss of time and expense.

Last, but not least, our merchants, mechanics, and hotel-keepers are experiencing a considerable falling off in their respective trades, and are now realizing what an amount of custom was brought to them casually by distant patrons and customers of the mills.

Matthew P. Rodgers passed peacefully away on the 6th inst., at the home of his son, Samuel J. Rodgers, at the ripe old age of nearly four score and ten years. He was an invalid for several years, having his hip broken by a fall on the ice a few years ago, but otherwise enjoyed remarkably good health until very lately. His funeral took place at the Methodist cemetery on Monday last.

Matthew Rodgers, a son of the deceased, had the misfortune, on Wednesday last, to get a bad cut with an axe in one of his heels, which will lay him up for some time. While working for Mr. Samuel Lane he was scoring a hemlock railway tie, E. Petzold,

tendency. Don't delay—22

Fond parent—I understand the faculty are very much pleased with your work. Dropped Junior—Yes, they enjoyed my sophomore year—"Princeton "Tiger."

The Real Land of Topsy-Turvydom.

China is the land of topsy-turvydom. The Chinaman does almost everything in exactly the opposite way from that adopted by the "foreign devils" of the West.

The needle of his compass points to the south, ours to the north.

The bow of his junk is like the stern of our ships, and the junk seems to sail backwards.

We use a light, feather-stuffed pillow to support the head. The Celestial supports his neck instead, and he does so with a block of wood or a brick.

We use the Christian name before the surname. The Chinaman uses the surname first, and what corresponds to the Christian name second.

The Chinaman puts on his hat to salute a friend, instead of taking it off; and he laughs when he receives bad news, with the idea of deceiving evil spirits anxious to gloat over his misfortunes.

In the West long nails are deemed untidy; in China they are the correct thing. The honored guest in China is placed at the left hand of his host, and soup is the last course at dinner instead of the first.

A Chinaman reads and writes in the reverse way to ourselves, and wears white when he goes into mourning instead of black. He puts his heels in the stirrups when riding—not his toes.

Chinese women wear trousers, and Chinese men often wear gowns. A Chinaman pays his doctor to keep himself and his family well, and the payment is suspended while there is sickness in the house.

When a Chinaman meets his friend he shakes his own hand—not theirs. And so the contrast might be taken through almost every habit and act of daily life. The Chinaman is a topsy-turvy individual from start to finish. No doubt he thinks the same of us.

A Line of Action.

"You see," said the young lawyer, "my client is accused of bigamy and he's guilty, so I hardly know how to defend him."

"Why, that's easy," said the old lawyer. "Defend him on the ground of insanity, and get a few henpecked husbands on the jury."—"Puck."

on the 23rd inst.

Piles cured in 3 to 6 nights.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles, or Blind, Bleeding Piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cents.—23

Good Pills

Ayer's Pills are good liver pills. You know that. The best family laxative you can buy. They keep the bowels regular, cure constipation.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**

50 CTS. R. P. HALL & CO. N. Y. N. Y.

CANCER

—OF—

Four Years Standing!

CURED BY

DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN



LINIMENT

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—For about four years I have been afflicted with Cancer in Ear and Side of Face. In April, 1894, I procured a bottle of your Egyptian Liniment from Thompson & Bro., Lyndhurst. From first application my face began to heal, and by the time I had used three bottles all signs had disappeared, and I believe I have a permanent cure. I believe it has killed and removed every particle of it as no traces of Cancer are left.

Your very truly,

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Lyndhurst, Dec. 8th, 1894.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsmen.

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Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

United States Senator Marous A. Hazen died at Washington, aged 67 years.

Lord Roberts has resigned from the War Office, having declined to take a position under the new army plan.

To Starve is a Fallacy.—The dictum to stop eating because you have indigestion has long since been exploded. Dr. Van Stan's Pineapple Tablets introduced a new era in the treatment of stomach troubles. It has proved that one may eat his fill of anything and everything he relishes, and one tablet taken after the meal will aid the stomach in doing its work. 60 in a box, 35 cents.—24

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*



Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup
Bronchitis, Cough, Grip,
Asthma, Diphtheria

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air is purified every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

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Cresoleine

Antiseptic Tablets

dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

Do a box. ALL DRUGGISTS

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It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

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PRINGLE & DAVIS, Agents.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER IX.

It was high dawn when Hector and Alasdair turned their horses into the down-sloping road, six inches deep, with lava-grit, that wound between great chevaux-de-frise of flowered and fruited cactus, and ended in the cup of Caldera, the insurgents headquarters. On this hand on that pinnacles and masses of extinct volcanoes frowned and glowered, the deep shadows of them charged heavy with the mystery that broods for ever where life has been and is not. In front of them and behind the hollow where lay their halting-place, towered the mighty tops of the Grande Monte. The guiding stars paled fast, and through the gorges that cut seaward came ever and anon a following breath, cool and fresh and new, the breath of morning. The topmost peaks took the sun; their grey-black, and deep black, and black of death changed into wavering splashes of purple and yellow and amber and fitful crimson that slid down the gigantic lava glacis as water slips over smooth stone; and up from the hidden hollows crept quiet, unexpected little wisps of gossamer mist, to climb and climb until the quickening glaze gathered them to itself, and they were no more. Cocks began to crow lustily, and once or twice came the tinkle of a chapel bell and the call of a herd to his goats. Down and down fell the light into the valleys, and down with it rode Hector and his foster-brother.

In the burning ages Caldera ("the Caudron") was the crater of the vast volcano that is now Palmetto. Miles across and miles deep, it is a perfect cup. The sides are terraced with vineyards, cut with cactus-guarded paths, and brilliant as Joseph's coat with patches of bright color, while at the bottom nestles a round of tender green, dotted in the centre with three tiny houses washed white and pale pink. On the right, like a broad streak of grey paint, runs from bottom to top a bar of unbelieved granite, half a mile wide—a ladder, whose perfect steps rise at intervals of three hundred yards or so. This is Attalaya, the home of the pierced by shallow niches, where dwell some three or four thousand barbarous mountain folk, exclusive, poor, and proud—the same to-day as when Columbus touched there on his westward way—making with the simple craft of savages common pottery of porous clay for sale in Palm City, and subsisting mainly on coarse onions and coarser crusts. Even such poor devils as these were not beneath the notice of the Hispaniolan tax-gatherer: a water-jar of their rough make they sold for two pence, half of which the Hispaniolan took. So there was small love lost between them—a word would get the Attalayans fighting-ready.

Not to the pink and white amid the green did the two riders turn. Keeping well to the left of the little fields, they held on for a split in the face of a grey cliff. Day was now full on the heights, yet down here, in all sorts of nooks and gullies, night lingered. Ten minutes' smart trotting brought them to the beginning of the gap, where they dismounted and led the horses over the boulders of a baranco. For a hundred yards or so they walked, then the mountain seemed to close above them, and all in front was darkness. Suddenly out of the black flared a torch. For this they made.

queen—those that have not seen her, these that have not seen, and I that have seen, that know—

Alasdair's single eye glowed like a coal, and in Gaelic he, too, spoke. "God be good to thee, Hector, son of my mother's breast, that hast drunk of my mother's milk, the madness is on thee too. Is it indeed she?"

"She it is, Alasdair, and none other. Thou speakest of madness, and true is thy every word. Madness it is, yet better the foolishness of the wise than the wisdom of the foolish. O! man, Alasdair, when thou lookest upon her, the marrow shall melt in thy bones, and the spirit go out of thee to be a breath to cool her brow; thou shalt be servant of her, even as I, gillie and cup-bearer and shield and footstool, yet lord of all men that love her not."

"Yea, yea," answered Alasdair. "Is she then so fair?"

"Fair!" laughed Hector. "I had thought that in the old tongue I could say anything, could tell thee of the sun and of the moon and the stars, and the red heart of life; but even the old tongue is savorless and empty to utter one little thing of the fairness of Maddalena. All the stars of night are in her eyes, all the tenderness of night is in her hair, all the kingdoms of the earth are in the cup of her little hand. Yet is not her fairness the only snare: she is a saint for purity and a woman for warmth in one; the glamor of the fairies, the wise ones, is upon her, yet is her breast the house for a man's heart. O! man, Alasdair, I'm a bairn that wants the bonnie star, and a king that despises the earth. By God! my father's son would not be more."

"Your father's son could not be less," said Alasdair.

"Maybe, maybe. O! man, there's no pleasure in life without her. The day is dark, and there is no peace in the night: I can but bear in mind that I have touched her hand, and that the grace of her loveliness was upon me. For any man that is enough: it is more than enough for me, whose heart was a wood of withered trees until she looked upon it, and it grew as full of singing birds as Rothiemurchus Forest at the pairing time."

"And the Queen," said Alasdair, laying his hand on his brother's arm, "has she no mind towards thee and thou a Grant?"

Hector smiled sadly at that last little touch of Highland pride.

"Queens do not mate with their gillies, Alasdair. I am no more than that. Tush! do not answer me, I am no more than that. When thou shalt have seen her, had been caught up for a moment in the soft summer of her eyes, thou wilt understand how a man asks no better fate than to be the stool for her feet, than to be the least one of those that die to pleasure her."

For the first time since Hector had set eyes on Maddalena, and had felt the thrill of her in his blood, he gave utterance to the full thoughts that were in him: before there was none to whom he could speak; now he had Alasdair, and the old happy tongue of boyhood, the rare language of dreames and honey-sweet mysteries and blood-close bonds, the speech of strange lyrical littings, bore him and his heart and his passion as on a spring spate, and flung him high to the very heavens. "This free confession of his surrender to the divine dream of Maddalena eased

LIGHT THROWN ON CANCER.

New Field of Observation Is Opened Up.

Great importance is attached to two recent discoveries concerning cancer which have been widely discussed in London recently. The first of these is the discovery of the existence of cancer in fishes, as in man and other warm-blooded animals living in similar conditions to man. It is hoped that the fact that cancer exists in fish, which live under such different conditions from man, may conduce to a more speedy and complete knowledge of the disease.

The other discovery was that of Prof. Farmer and Messrs. Moore and Walker. This does not promise an immediate cure or prevention, but is acknowledged to be of the highest importance. At present its practical value is diagnostic. It enables a distinction to be drawn readily, even easily, between malignant and benign growths. The fundamental importance of the discovery must be discounted. Heretofore the most terrible thing about cancer has been the ignorance of the causes of its birth and growth. A microbe parasite has been suggested, but has failed completely to justify the theories founded on the assumption of its presence.

NOT EMBRYONIC TISSUE.

Another theory which has been accepted generally of late has been that cancer is the untimely growth of an embryonic tissue, that is a tissue which had existed in the body stationary and undeveloped since some previous stage. Evolution had started it into activity, and it developed at a furious rate in an entirely wrong way.

Prof. Farmer and his colleagues have now established the nature of the cancer cells, the method of their growth, the possible connection of their growth, and the irritating causes which provoked it, incidentally showing that cancer cells are not a development of the embryonic tissue.

It is difficult to explain the discovery briefly in popular language, but the central point is the establishment of the fact that the cancer cells are cells which under some kind of irritating stimulus behave not as ordinary cells, but as if they were cells of the reproductive tissue. The process observed during the development makes it easy to tell if a cell is malignant cancer. Research, therefore, has a new field of observation in finding what agents of irritation are causing an ordinary cell to act the same as cells of reproductive tissue.

THE GREAT SMITH FAMILY.

It Beats the Joneses, the Browns, and all Others.

If numbers make for greatness then is the Smith family uncontestedly the greatest of all the families inhabiting these islands says the London Daily Mail.

The pride of Smith is writ large upon the pages of the new Post Office London Directory, for in the "court" sections are enshrined the names of 501 Smiths, to which may be added 21 Smyths and 9 Smythes. There are individually recorded here 36 ladies whose sole appellation is plain "Mrs. Smith."

At the head of the family list stand a Judge, a Baronet, 2 Knights 2 Members of Parliament, an Admiral, 3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains and 13 Reverends; all of the name of Smith.

In the much larger "communal" section of the directory are found eighteen columns of Smiths, each containing the names of about ninety individual Smiths; so we may take it that there are at least 1,600 Smiths inhabiting the commercial world of London.

A large number of permutations and combinations of Smith are to be found. Thus we have Smith and

The Great Gold Robbery

One lovely night in June, just upon half a century ago, an out at elbow betting-tout, "Bill" Pierce by name, was lounging listlessly about London Bridge Railway Station.

"Stand back, there!" shouted a porter, who was wheeling something bulky and heavy towards the barrier. Pierce "stood back," and at that moment his eye caught sight of the object the man had in charge. It was a huge box, iron-bound and very massive.

The tout's quick curiosity was aroused, and, turning to another of the company's employees, he inquired the nature of the contents.

"Gold," replied the individual addressed.

"Garn," answered Pierce. "Who're ye gettin' at?"

Whereupon the other, indignant at his word being doubted, proceeded to explain that the box did really contain the precious metal in question, and that it was being sent from London to Paris.

"We often carry as much as £100,000 and £150,000 at a time," he concluded, "and never a penny of it's been lost in transit yet. We're too careful."

"Oh!" said Pierce; and he walked away. But from that moment his mind was made up. Some day he would have some of that gold.

He brooded over the matter for several months, and eventually, realizing that he could do nothing single-handed, he went to a friend of his named Agar, a professional thief.

But the latter laughed long and loudly.

"Get out, you looney; the thing can't be done. If it could me and my mates would ha' done it long ago. We knew all about it."

And Agar left him, and soon after went to America, where he was due to engineer a big bank robbery.

This rebuff, so far from discouraging Pierce, only spurred him to greater exertions. He got a job as clerk to a well-known bookmaker, and spent every penny of his earnings in the furtherance of his pet scheme.

In the course of his business, too, he managed to scrape acquaintance with one Burgess, a guard on the line, who occasionally had a "bit on" a horse, and to whom he gave one or two good "tips." Bullion, Pierce had previously discovered, not infrequently travelled by Burgess' train.

After a while Burgess introduced him to a fellow-employee of the company, William George Tester, then a goods clerk at London Bridge, but formerly employed at Folkestone, the port where the bullion was transhipped from train to steamer.

These three plotted and planned—planned and plotted. It was a formidable task Pierce had set himself; how formidable he only realized fully after Tester had explained the exact arrangements in force for the safe custody of the gold consignments.

The boxes containing the precious metal, were, it appeared, sealed, clamped and carefully weighed before being dispatched from London. On the road, also, they were again weighed on three separate occasions—at Folkestone, Boulogne, and Paris. They travelled between London Bridge and Folkestone in the guards van of the mail train; but not loose among the other luggage. On the contrary, they were inclosed in a massive steel safe, only three keys of which were in existence. These were in the custody respectively of the Traffic Superintendent in London, of the Chief Clerk at Folkestone, and of the Captain of the Boulogne pack-

holders of a barrow. For a hundred yards or so they walked, then the mountain seemed to close above them, and all in front was darkness. Suddenly out of the black flared a torch. For this they made.

A man came to meet them: short, stout, stubbly-bearded and fleg-eyed.

"Senor Grant," he cried. "San Bernardo bless you!"

"You did not expect me, Colonel Torielli?"

"No, by the Virgin! Not now. We have had never a word of you for three or four days, so I was looking for a surprise visit. But you find me ready. The regiment of Virgari is here. We have been busy all night. I can tell you. I am hoarse as a raven. Difficult—yes, it is difficult to instruct five hundred men when you have but twenty rifles for the lot. But I have got over that. Ah! senor, if we only had the guns! How enthusiastic, how eager! Their hands are itching for the guns. One night with the real article, and they will face any Hispaniolan force—the swine!—any force double their number—face them and thrash them. They can shoot, you know, our heroes; but Mauser are different from fowling-pieces. Yet even knowledge of fowling-pieces is less."

As he talked they entered the cave. In a side nook near the entrance they left their tired horses. Far the cave stretched, and high it lifted, and all was black as the jaws of night, save for the flare of half a dozen torches set in iron loops clamped into the solid rock. Full a hundred yards wide was the cave, and it was at least the same in height. They walked between two rows of sleeping men, four deep: men in the dress of quarriers, vine-dressers, carpenters, house-builders, goat-herds, and so on: sleeping soundly on the hard floor, worn out by their military exercises. Torielli had been in the Hispaniolan army, and he had no notion of how to husband the strength of his men; and besides, he knew the time was short, so he worked them hard.

Half-way down the lane of slumbering men, Hector stopped. It was to Alasdair he spoke, and he used the Gaelic, the speech of his youth, the speech he never used save when he was moved beyond his wont. (It is strange that though a Scottish Highlander may not have used his mother-tongue for many years, let him be stirred to his utmost feeling, and out wells the Gaelic, either to height of love or to bell of hate; tender in endearment or fierce in imprecation, and in either vehemence unapproachable.) And truly this was a scene that might have moved a pessimist of pessimists, a cynic of cynics. Like children they slept; every characteristic expression of the day, all hopes and fears, all anxieties and perturbations, all personal attributes of vanity and arrogance or weakness and cowardice, sublimated and resolved by the magic of sleep: Maddalena and Palmetto forgotten; sleep their only queen, their only country drowsiness. And over their dark masses, where only the scarlet or bright blue of a sash made half contrasts, fell the flitting flare of the torches, hiding more than revealing on the breast of one a crucifix, on the breast of the next the tattooed name of his sweetheart, on the cheek of a boyish third the faint down of dawning manhood, on the uncovered head of a fourth the whitening hair of age. And all these thought Hector, are ready to yield life-blood for Maddalena, a woman, a queen on whom they had never gazed—to yield it for love of liberty—material benefits, the calculating cynic would say; and Maddalena a mere shibboleth, would say the same cynic.

With a wide wave of the arm Hector indicated the slow-breathing sleepers to Alasdair, and in Gaelic: "See, Alasdair, brother of my heart, they will fight for her, they will die for her. Father mother, wife, children, all they give for the

speech of strange lyrical hitings, bore him and his heart and his passion as on a spring spate, and flung him high to the very heavens. This free confession of his surrender to the divine dream of Maddalena eased him, and gave him the deepest pleasure his life had known.

The past, in that moment among the sleeping hundreds, faded and was gone: nought but Maddalena stayed. The years of youth made the background against which the Queen stood radiant: the years of toil and struggle, the years of brain-sapping routine in London, the years of uneventful plod—these were blown out of sight and mind as a common curl of smoke. Remained only the beauty of youth, the dreams of it, long days among the heather, long nights on the lochan, memories of Dee and Don, of King's old Crown and rooks cawing in the elms of Chantry: remained these only—these, and the Queen. That was all his life had to show; the rest was naught; that was good, and of men he was proudest. The future was to come; death was sure, and love, and some share of fighting. The greatest can have no more, and if they but will, the meanest need have no less.

"But has she no mind towards thee?" persisted Alasdair.

"Have I not answered thee, blind mole?" said Hector with a laugh. "Queens do not mate with their gillies."

"Happiness comes not always of mating: I did not speak of that. O! Heckie, man, I would make a supper off my dirk to please thee, and I would have all the world, and the queens of it, of the same mind."

"Brother of mine, we be all creatures of a dream: and what is true and what is not true we know not. But I have looked in her heart—O! the fair place it is—like a bed of roses in a garden of the hills, and I saw growing there the flower that shall yet lie on my breast for remembrance—roses of love and roses of sorrow."

"God save us! Saw ye that?"

"I said that we be all creatures of a dream, and what is true and what is not true, we know not. But that I saw."

"May the day be far, Hector, that shared my mother's milk."

"May the day be soon, Alasdair, son of the breast that suckled me."

"Even if that be thy pleasure, God give it thee!"

(To be Continued.)

WHY HIS MARRIAGE FAILED.

He regarded his children as a nuisance.

He did all his courting before marriage.

He never talked over his affairs with his wife.

He never had time to go anywhere with his wife.

He doled out money to his wife as if to a beggar.

He looked down upon his wife as an inferior being.

He dreamed that there were two sides to marriage.

He had one set of manners for home and another for society.

He never dreamed that his wife needed praise or compliments.

He paid no attention to his personal appearance after marriage.

He thought his wife should spend all her time doing housework.

He never made concessions to his wife's judgment, even in unimportant matters.

He thought the marriage vow had made him his wife's master, instead of her partner.

"What is the matter?" asked a lawyer of his coachman. "The horses are running away, sir." "Can't you pull them up?" "I am afraid not." "Then," said the lawyer, after a judicial delay, "run them into something cheap."

take it that there are at least 1,000 Smiths inhabiting the commercial world of London.

A large number of permutations and combinations of Smith are to be found. Thus we have Smith and Smyth, or, with the addition of the genteel "e," Smiths and Smythes. In the plural we have Smiths, Smithes, Smithys, Smythes. In the comparative degree, Smithier, Smithers, and Smythiers; there is no Smithest. We also have the allied active forms Smithem, Smitham and Smithett, also Smithson and Smithson.

Foreign forms are Smit, Schmit, Schmitt, Schmidt, Schmitz and Smits. There are doubtless other variants, but the above are all that the eye of the untrained man is likely to detect, further differentiation may be left to Smith experts.

The Joneses muster but 295, of whom 42 are plain "Mrs. Jones." There are 203 persons named Brown besides three named Browns and 57 Brownes. The Robinsons are nowhere, by comparison.

BLOW TO TRUE SCOTS.

Bagpipes Were Introduced to Them by the English.

The true Scotsman will spend a sad half hour when he learns that Scotland cannot really boast of being the mother—or father—of the bagpipes, and that these harmless and necessary musical instruments had been actually dumped on to the land of heather and gorse by England!

As this charge was made at the annual gathering of the Incorporated Society of Musicians—and in Glasgow, too—it is an insinuation that must not be treated too lightly.

Scotsmen in London are already thinking of combining in a big protest against this slur upon the pipes. However, enquiries were set afoot, and it was found that the bagpipe goes back into dim days of the Old Testament, and that it was used by the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans long before either England or Scotland produced anything beyond mud and palcoliths.

It has been known in various countries and languages as the musetto, the sackpfeife (a most descriptive word) and the cornamusa. In Nero's time it was a popular instrument, for history has it that wicked emperor "promised to appear before the public as a bagpiper." It is very probable that it was not the fiddle that Nero played while Rome was burning—but the bagpipe.

Shakespeare talks of "the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe," and a far greater than he—the British Encyclopaedia—gives much evidence to disprove the common notion that the instrument has always been peculiar to Scotland.

After this blow to Highland traditions some cynical investigator will prove, perhaps, that the haggis came originally from Australia, that the Scotch broth was made first in Germany, that the kilts were aboriginal garments many years B.C. (as, indeed, they were), and that the best Scotch whiskey comes from Ireland.

But there is still butterscotch remaining. Nobody can prove that this delicacy was dumped into Scotland by alien confectioners.

Mrs. Noolywed—"And if I had really refused you when you proposed, would you have given up?" Noolywed—"I should say not. I would have kept on trying to win you, even if you had thrown me over half-a-dozen times." Mrs. Noolywed—"Oh, what a lot of fun I missed!"

The following good story is told of the secretary of a musical society: A gentleman rang his door-bell one evening. Iron and steel filings and turnings, when mixed with oil, will ignite spontaneously after becoming carbonized.

massive steel safe, only three keys of which were in existence. These were in the custody respectively of the Traffic Superintendent in London, of the Chief Clerk at Folkestone, and of the Captain of the Boulogne packet. Obviously the first active step to be taken was to obtain impressions of one or all of these keys.

At this juncture Agar returned from America with several thousand pounds in his pockets, and Pierce, as soon as he heard of his arrival, hurried to him, and told him how affairs were progressing.

This time that astute scoundrel did not laugh or pooh-pooh the scheme. On the contrary, he entered into it heart and soul. His chief's training told him there was now "something in it."

First he hid several day's hard thinking. Then he handed over to Pierce three hundred sovereigns, which the latter was to despatch to Folkestone per mail train, consigned to a mythical "W. Archer."

Agar, meanwhile, travelled down to Folkestone, and when the gold arrived he was there to claim it—of course as "Mr. Archer." This enabled him to be present when the bullion safe was opened; and, needless to say, he took careful note where the key was kept.

A little later the clerk left the office for a few seconds. Agar slipped in, took the key from the drawer, pressed the wax he had ready upon it, and the trick was done.

An impression of one of the other keys was afterwards obtained through Tester, who found out that it was to be sent to the maker's for repair, and managed by an adroit piece of manoeuvring to obtain possession of it for a brief period. Having done this, he hurried with it to a leer shop in Tooley Street, where he met Agar, who took two separate impressions at his leisure, thus making assurance doubly sure.

It took some weeks to cut and file the keys, but at length everything was ready. Agar slipped unperceived into Burgess' van one day when bullion was being carried, and hid behind the piles of luggage. Inside the van the conspirators had previously placed a couple of portmanteaux filled with shot, in weight exactly corresponding with that of twelve thousand sovereigns.

But the result on this occasion was disappointing. The keys would not open the lock. Agar tried again and again, fling busily at them all the way down. But in vain. When the train slowed up outside Folkestone, he was apparently as far from his object as ever.

Several times this was repeated, Agar meanwhile filing at the keys



QUITE A DI

Mrs. Henpex—I understand you are you
Henpex—You are mistaken, my de the boss wife.



A PARADOX.

"Upon the wagon seat I stay,"
The coal man said, "and every day
the boss will scold—
But still I hold
My place because I'm in the weigh."

both at his own house and during the journey. He made, too, several duplicate keys, and filed these also in varying fashion under a powerful magnifying glass.

And at last there came a time when his patience and industry were rewarded.

Forewarned, as usual, by Tester that bullion was travelling by a particular train, and by Burgess that it would be placed in this van, Agar slipped in once again.

The first key he tried failed, the second likewise, but the third, a new one only finished the evening before, fitted beautifully. The massive door swung back, and the gold-filled boxes were ready at his hand.

With the aid of a jemmy and wedges he had brought with him, he quickly had them open, and that without leaving any external mark or injury upon them. Gold Gold to what he judged to be the weight of the shot was abstracted. The boxes were then refastened and resealed, the safe relocked, and the great robbery that had been maturing for so many years was an accomplished fact.

At Boulogne the theft was discovered.

The boxes were found not to weigh exactly what they ought to have done. The French authorities, consequently, refused to sign them. And, on being opened, the whole business came to light.

Instantly the telegraph was set working frantically. But in vain. The two principal conspirators were by that time safely back in London with their plunder.

The first division was made the next day. According to Agar, he had secured about £2,500 in coined gold; and of this, he, Pierce and Tester took £600 apiece, the remaining £700 going to Burgess. The rest of the booty was in the form of bar gold, and this Pierce and Agar started to melt down, taking a house for the purpose at Kilburn.

Now, Agar had a sweetheart, named Fanny Kay, who frequently visited him. She found herself free of every room in the house, save one, and this not unnaturally roused to the highest pitch her woman's curiosity.

She pried and cried and fussed and fumed, until at last, in sheer desperation, Agar told her all. The girl kept her knowledge to herself at that time, but in the end it was through her that the whole nefarious plot came to light.

It happened in this way: Agar, who

About theHouse

WELL MADE COFFEE.

In no branch of cookery is knowledge of the right way more essential than in that which has to do with making the family beverages. Without this knowledge, the cup that cheers becomes in its wake indigestion and attendant ills.

To make sure of a really good cup of coffee, one must have some intelligent notion of the bean itself. In commerce, the following varieties are commonly handled and particularly distinguished from each other: Mocha coffee, which comes from Arabia and is known by its small gray beans, inclining to a greenish tinge; Java or East Indian coffee, having large, yellow beans; Jamaica coffee, with beans somewhat smaller and greenish; Bourbon coffee, with yellow and almost whitish beans, and Surinam coffee, which has the largest beans. Epicurean taste prefers Mocha and Java, usually a mixture of the two in the proportion of one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter, after having roasted each kind separately.

The great demand for coffee has led to the employment of various cheaper articles as substitutes, notably chicory. But all lack the most important constituent of the coffee bean, which is caffeine. 'Tis to the presence of this substance, together with a volatile oil, developed by roasting, and astringent acids, called caffeic acids, that coffee owes its exhilarating and refreshing properties, and its power to allay hunger and diminish the wear and waste of the body.

SECRET IN ROASTING.

As much of the flavor and aroma of the coffee bean is developed by roasting, it follows that this process is one of import. Unfortunately home roasted coffee is almost a thing of the past, and in this may be found the secret of many a cup of indifferent coffee, for to be prime the bean must be freshly roasted, a virtue the ready-roasted brands rarely possess, but which is well worth the little extra labor it involves. To roast coffee properly, the beans must be first picked over, then washed in clear water and thoroughly dried in a slow oven. The heat must then be increased and the roasting accomplished rapidly. Stir frequently with a wooden spatula. When of a light brown color and the bean becomes brittle, take at once from the oven.

When the roasting is continued beyond this stage there is always more or less charring, which destroys the flavor of the drink. Some cooks stir a lump of sweet butter into the coffee at the moment it comes from the oven. Others recommend stirring in a beaten egg when the coffee is sufficiently cooled, thus removing the necessity for further clarifying. Keep roasted coffee in an airtight vessel of tin or earthenware.

Even after one has obtained beans of the desired aroma and properly roasted the same, it yet remains to acquire the art of making a wholesome and savory infusion. A skilled cook can make a fairly good cup of coffee from a cheap grade; the ignorant cook will convert the choicest bean into an insipid and dreggy liquid which can be dignified by no name, though to them it

STANDS FOR COFFEE.

All sorts of apparatus have been devised for making an infusion of coffee, some simple, others very complex. The French biggin is well known and furnishes the easiest and most satisfactory method of filtering coffee. By this and similar processes the aroma, which is the life of

it is not too salt, and add a little milk. Have ready some baking powder biscuit arranged on a large platter and pour the stew over them. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs and sprigs of parsley.

Ginger Doughnuts.—Two eggs, one cup molasses, half cup brown sugar, 4 tablespoons melted butter, flour enough to make a soft dough, one teaspoon each of ginger, cloves, cinnamon and salt, 1 teaspoon baking soda. Roll the dough one inch thick and cut into small circles or rings. Drop the cakes into smoking hot fat and fry to light brown; drain and roll them in powdered sugar while still warm.

SOME NEW BRITISH LAWS

CAME INTO OPERATION WITH THE NEW YEAR.

No Child Under Age of Eleven May Engage in Street Trading.

With the New Year came into operation an unusual crop of popular laws. Possibly the only one of the number which needs instant repairs is the Motor-car Act. If it shared the fate of the last New Year's "Black List," motorists would not be sorry, says the London Express.

Of the new statutes one of the most important is an Act to extend the jurisdiction of the country courts. In all personal actions formerly, where the debt claimed exceeded £50, the case could not go before the county courts, but had to be commenced in the High Court.

Hereafter the jurisdiction of the county court will extend to actions to recover debt not exceeding £100. This enactment will necessarily add greatly to the work of the county courts, and as a consequence materially relieve the High Court. One popular benefit will consist in the fact that the costs to suitors will be less.

A humane statute bears the title "Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1903." This provides that lack of means need no longer debar a prisoner from obtaining legal aid in the preparation and conduct of his defence.

The court will see that a solicitor and counsel are assigned to him, without payment of the "docket" fee of £1 2s. 6d., which formerly secured counsel for a poor prisoner. This Act does not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

LAWS FOR CHILDREN.

The Employment of Children Act, which is now in force, will greatly enlarge the Children's Charter, and though in many poor families the increased restrictions will mean the loss of wage-earners, the ultimate benefit to the little ones will make the new Act generally welcome.

Henceforth no child under the age of eleven years may be employed in street trading; no child employed half-time in a factory may be employed in any other occupation; no child under ten years will be granted a license for employment at public entertainments, and a child under the age of fourteen may not be employed between the hours of nine in the evening and six in the morning.

"The one fault of the new Act," said Mr. Benjamin Waugh, secretary of the Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Children, "is that it is too permissive, and that it leaves an opening for local authorities to subordinate the welfare of children to local interests. I should much prefer to see it an Imperial Act not subject to variation by by-laws of local authorities."

The clauses of the Act referring to the employment of children in entertainments will not affect theatrical managers to any great extent, for it is seldom that children under ten years are required.

THEY CONTROL THE WORLD

MEN OF HUMBLE BIRTH WIN LIFE'S BATTLES.

Leaders in Every Walk in Life Are Men Who Sprang From Lowly Origin.

His friends and enemies alike allow that Mr. Chamberlain is the man upon whom—more than on any other—the destinies of the world's greatest empire hang to-day. Yet Mr. Chamberlain is not a man of lofty birth. His parents were essentially middle-class, and he himself was the architect of his own fortune. If he becomes—as many believe he may—Prime Minister of Great Britain, he will be the first of his class to rise to such a position, says London Answers.

The fact is that the barriers of class have been broken down within the past few years more than ever before in the history of the world. One has only to glance at the House of Commons—the body which practically rules our Empire—to realise this fact. There are between 160 and 170 merchants and manufacturers in the House; while landowners number only two-thirds as many.

Men of the legal profession—most of whom have risen from the middle classes—also far outnumber the landed representatives; while there are about fifty brewers and financiers, about thirty newspaper owners, and twenty shipping owners to add to the overwhelming majority of our rulers who have not been born in the purpose.

It is easy to pick many individual instances of notable Parliamentarians who have risen not merely from the middle ranks of life, but actually from the laboring classes. There is Joseph Arch, the son of a field laborer, and himself a laborer for many years. He founded the National Agricultural Union, and has been

A GUEST OF THE KING

at Sandringham. Though no longer actually sitting in Parliament, he is still, at seventy-seven, a man of great influence.

Mr. William Abraham, M.P., better known as "Mabon," and president of the Miners' Association, was once himself a collier, toiling with pick and shovel in the dark depths of a coal-mine. Mr. Richard Bell, the son of a Welsh police-sergeant, is one of the most important men in the House. He is only forty-four, but represents half a million railway workers.

Henry Broadhurst, who was Under-Secretary of State under Mr. Gladstone, and is one of the best-known speakers in the country, was a stone-mason in his younger days. J. Keir Hardie was at work in a coal-pit at eight years old, and taught himself to write with a piece of chalk upon slabs of coal. Michael Davitt has only one arm, the other having been lost by an accident when he was working as a boy in a cotton-mill.

Such instances might be multiplied to the limit of this article without exhausting the list of our Legislature; but there are other important examples to be noticed.

IN OTHER WALKS OF LIFE.

Most of us know that the late Archbishop of Canterbury, left fatherless and penniless at the age of thirteen, earned his bread as an ordinary farm laborer. It was the winning of a school scholarship which gave him the opportunity of education, of which he so brilliantly availed himself.

Pius X., who has already shown himself a worthy successor to the late Pope, is the only son of a postman. One of his nephews earns his living as a vendor of penny ices in the streets of Berlin. It is one of the strangest instances of the super-session of the aristocrat that not only the new Pope, but the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster

osity. She pried and cried and fussed and fumed, until at last, in sheer desperation, Agar told her all. The girl kept her knowledge to herself at that time, but in the end it was through her that the whole nefarious plot came to light.

It happened in this way: Agar, who could never rest quite even although not in immediate need of money, had embarked on another criminal venture, and prior to settling out had handed to Pierce £2,500. This sum if anything happened to him (Agar), Pierce was to invest in Consols for the benefit of Fanny Kay.

Something did happen. Agar was arrested, tried, and sentenced to a term of penal servitude. Pierce visited him in prison, and assured him that his sweetheart should be well looked after while he was away. This assurance satisfied Agar, and he agreed to seek no remission of his sentence by "rounding" on his accomplices in the by this time well-nigh forgotten gold robbery.

But Pierce, who was a thorough scoundrel, failed to keep his part in the contract. He made Fanny Kay three or four payments, and then "sipped out" to another part of London. The girl was naturally furious at this shabby treatment, and hurried off to the South-Eastern Railway Company's Chief of Police, to whom she told all she knew.

Pierce was quickly laid by the heels. Tester, who had meanwhile fled to Sweden, was also traced and extradited. Burgess gave himself up. And ere many weeks had elapsed the entire gang were placed upon their trial at the Old Bailey.

The result was something of a travesty of justice; for Burgess and Tester, who had had nothing to do with the original inception of the crime, got fourteen years apiece, while Pierce, who had so cunningly and successfully plotted to turn them from honest men into rogues, and who had grossly betrayed his friend Agar's confidence into the bargain, received the merely nominal sentence of two years' imprisonment.—Pearson's Weekly.

DRINK PLENTY OF WATER.

A well-known physician says that the girl who has not a clear complexion and wishes one has a simple remedy right at hand if she cares to use it. And it is water, applied not outwardly, but inwardly. That is, not so much outwardly as inwardly. This authority says that the fallow girl should drink two quarts of water between rising and retiring, but not a drop at meals. More than this, the water drank must not be too cold.



DIFFERENCE.

e going about telling people I boss fear, I've been telling them that I had

All sorts of apparatus have been devised for making an infusion of coffee, some simple, others very complex. The French biggin is well known and furnishes the easiest and most satisfactory method of filtering coffee. By this and similar processes the aroma, which is the life of the drink is preserved—a thing not possible when the ordinary method of boiling is practiced. A stronger drink is thereby obtained, 'tis true, but at the sacrifice of other and more desirable properties. Yet, strange to say, nine cooks in ten persist in boiling coffee, and when we pause to consider the nature of the drink which in too many homes masquerades as coffee, we no longer wonder that these people denounce it without modification.

A very simple contrivance on the principle of the biggin can be made by any housewife. It consists of a sack of thin but firm flannel as long as the coffee pot is deep, having a casing at the top, through which is run a tape. After putting the required amount of coffee ground very fine (1 tablespoon for each cup and 1 for the pot is the proper allowance) into the bag, lower it into the pot, turn down the edge over the rim of the pot and tie securely. Pour the boiling water over the grounds, cover closely and simmer on the back of the range 15 minutes.

BOILED COFFEE.

When one will have boiled coffee, let it at least possess the redeeming trait of being as good as the method permits. Let such persons try the following recipe: Put the usual allowance of finely ground coffee into a coffee pot that is clean and sweet (the condition of the pot has much to do with the flavor of the coffee no matter by which method it is made), mix with the white of an egg, unless clarified at the time of roasting, moisten well with cold water, and if the spout has no cap, stop up with a cork. Place on a hot part of the range, add half the quantity of boiling water needed (which should always be 1 pt. less than there are large tablespoons of coffee), boil fast for five minutes, transfer to a cooler part of the range, let simmer ten minutes, add the remainder of the water, which must be boiling, and serve at once.

Persons of weak digestive powers should not use cream or milk in coffee. There is something in the combination, so physicians tell us, that impairs digestion. Such being the case, even the well should, for health's sake, drink clear coffee, but most of us hesitate to forego the delights of the palate when no hurtful effects, apparently, result from indulgence. In lieu of cream, the housewife will find a welcome substitute in hot milk.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Rice and Eggs.—Heat cold boiled rice, add little water, heat in 2 soft boiled eggs, and serve hot, with grated cheese over the top.

Chicken Pie.—Cook a chicken tender; remove the large bones and place it in a baking dish or a small milk pan. Thicken the gravy with flour, season with salt and pepper, pour over the chickens and set aside till cold. Make some baking powder biscuit and drop the biscuits close together upon the chicken. Bake till the biscuits are done and send to the table piping hot.

Baking Powder Biscuit.—Take a quart of flour and sift it; mix thoroughly with the flour one teaspoonful of salt and two very heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add a little over one-half teaspoonful of butter until the butter is reduced to grains as fine as oatmeal. Stir into these ingredients enough cold milk to make a soft dough; add enough flour to enable you to roll out and cut into biscuits. Handle the material as little and as quickly as possible, and bake in a quick oven.

Savory Stew.—Cut salt pork into rather small pieces and cook in water till done. Thicken with flour and season with pepper, taking care

subject to variation by by-laws of local authorities."

The clauses of the Act referring to the employment of children in entertainments will not affect theatrical managers to any great extent, for it is seldom that children under ten years are required.

In London the provisions of the Act will mainly affect persons who employ boys and girls as street hawkers.

By the new Borough Funds Act the obnoxious minority of one ratepayer who could put a town to the expense of a poll for and against a bill which the local council wished to promote in Parliament is extinguished. Now there must be 100 demands for a poll.

REDUCTION OF RENTS.

Another Act sets all the new educational authorities upon their financial feet by giving them power to borrow enough money to provide a working balance, a precaution which was overlooked when the Education Act was passed.

Of immense importance to the working classes is the Act which gives the long-sought power to local authorities to spread loans for housing the poor over eighty years, and previous companies or persons compulsorily taking workmen's dwellings housing thirty people or more until they have obtained the approval of the Local Government Board to a scheme which will provide houses for the people displaced.

This Act will make it possible for the local councils building such houses to reduce rents by nearly 1s. a week.

A new Act empowers a council to hire land for "military purposes," or to join other councils in so doing. "Military purposes" now includes land for yeomanry, rifle and artillery practice, building and enlarging barracks and camps, erection of butts, targets and batteries, and the storing of arms, and so on.

The new laws for 1904 are not— with the exception of the Motor-Car Act—in the nature of experiments. They are legislative attempts to improve other laws, and with that improvement to advance the social welfare of the people.

Other legislative products of 1903 are the Education (London) Act, 1903, which comes into operation next May; the Patriotic Fund Reorganization Act, 1903, and the Railways (Electrical Power) Act, 1903, both of which are now in operation.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

The occurrence on October 31st of a great magnetic storm, which interfered with telegraphic lines more or less all over the northern hemisphere, coincidentally with the reappearance of vast groups of spots upon the sun, has reawakened discussion of the question of the influence of sun-spots, or rather of the forces that produce sun-spots, upon the magnetism of the earth. The prevailing opinion among astronomers and physicists is that disturbances in the sun, recurring at intervals of about 11 years, do exercise, in some as yet undefined manner, an electromagnetic influence upon the earth, and that to this influence is due the appearance of brilliant displays of the aurora borealis and the occurrence of magnetic storms that affect telegraphic instruments and magnetic needles. But not every group of sun-spots is accompanied by these extraordinary phenomena.

IN DENMARK AND NORWAY.

In Denmark and in Norway the posts of shorthand writers at the respective parliaments of those countries are chiefly occupied by women, it having been found that they, as a rule, succeeded far better than men in this form of reporting.

A whiskey still is so called because the moonshiner has to work it on the quiet.

himself a worthy successor to the late Pope, is the only son of a postman. One of his nephews earns his living as a vendor of penny ices in the streets of Berlin. It is one of the strangest instances of the super-session of the aristocrat that not only the new Pope, but the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster and the just-appointed Bishop of Salford, should all be men of the people. Of the latter two, the first is the son of a chief clerk in the General Post Office; the last, the son of a Manchester tradesman.

The most distinguished member of the British Bar is undoubtedly Sir Edward Clarke, K. C. He was born sixty-two years ago, the son of a hard working, but not very successful, jeweller in the City of London. As a boy he worked in his father's shop in King William Street, running errands and cleaning silver. He practically educated himself. To-day he is said to be making from briefs alone the magnificent income of £20,000 a year.

THE MONEY KINGS

of the twentieth century exercise a power so tremendous and far-reaching that it exceeds that of monarchs. Without money nations cannot go to war, and great loans need great financiers to negotiate them. Nearly all the really great financiers, as opposed to the mere millionaires, have risen from the ranks. There is, for instance, Sir Ernest Cassel, friend of the King, the man who financed Mexico and the Swedish railways, raised a loan for China after her defeat by Japan, and was the prime mover in the making of the Nile dam. He is the son of a small business-man at Cologne, and in 1868 came to England and took a position as clerk at a few shillings a week, with a grain firm at Liverpool.

John D. Rockefeller, the richest man on earth, who has bought or built 38,000 miles of railway, who controls the world's oil supply, whose income is two shillings a second, came from the laboring classes. So did Mr. Carnegie, whose income is two millions a year. Alfred Beit, said to be worth one hundred millions, was the son of a middle-class German.

Sir Thomas Lipton, another who may count himself a friend of Royalty, was once a laborer in the cotton fields of South Carolina, and has known hard manual work of almost every form.

New Zealand's famous Prime Minister, the Hon. R. Seddon, was a miner, and afterwards kept a small inn in the New Zealand bush. If the Empire is ever federated his will be much of the credit.

Even in a country like Russia, with its hide-bound traditions and all-powerful aristocracy, low-born merit forces its way to the top. Sergius de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, and practically the builder of the Great Trans-Siberian Railway, is a man who worked his way up from a clerk at less than a pound a week to his present position.

CHRISTENING BABY.

It is a compliment to a great man to name the baby after him. But what about the baby? Even those parents who insist that their children owe everything to them will at least concede that they owe it to the child to give it a name that will not be a handicap should it ever make its way or have a business that must be advertised. And to give a child a name that has already been clapped upon the tiptop pinnacle of fame is to make it the victim of ridiculous contrasts all its life. The baby's name is most important. It should be short, simple, sensible—fit to become the nucleus around which an individuality may crystallize. We cannot have too many Johns and Marys, or too few Julius Cæsars, Joneses and Roberts Buller Kitchener Browns.

Don't marry a girl for the sake of beating her chaperon out of a job.

REMARKABLE SEAMANSHIP

EIGHT THOUSAND MILES IN A LEAKING SHIP.

Thrilling Voyage From Philadelphia to Wellington, New Zealand.

The steel clipper Thornliebank, 1,962 tons, of Glasgow, Captain Smith, 150 days out from Philadelphia for Wellington, New Zealand, with a cargo of 86,000 cases of kerosene and benzine, was towed into Sydney harbor, New South Wales, not long ago, after her brave captain and crew had sailed her, leaking and damaged, over 8,000 miles, a grand piece of seamanship.

The thrilling voyage of the Thornliebank reads more like a romance than a story in real life. Under clear skies the clipper left Philadelphia on July 1. While crossing the North Atlantic and traversing the South-East trades, she met with normal weather. Just when captain and crew were congratulating themselves on the docility of the elements a sudden drop in the barometer warned the tars there was trouble ahead.

With hardly a breath of air stirring and no visible signs of an impending clash of the elements, everything changed quickly. This was on September the 9th, off the Cape of Good Hope. At first there was a slight ruffle gusts. Then in a twinkling the roar of the speeding winds tore through the rigging, causing the ship to pitch violently and turning the gentle undulating motion of the sea into wild, tumultuous waves.

The wind, blowing from the eastward with cyclonic fury, each blast more terrible than the last, caused tremendous seas to hurl themselves against the ships sides, shaking her from stem to stern.

Before such a gale the ship became unmanageable. Like a cork floating on the water, she pitched forward violently, burying her bows completely, then in an instant she was hurled on her beam ends by a wave that struck her square amidships. With the seas constantly tumbling over her the crew were tossed from side to side and were only saved from being washed into the sea by the bulwarks. So violently did the ship roll that the men had to tie themselves with ropes, to each other, to escape being dashed against the iron framework and probably killed.

To add to the terrible conditions, darkness overspread the sky and the gale increased in fury until a regular hurricane was blowing. A sudden snapping sound from overhead caused the crew to seek shelter, and not an instant too soon. The winds tore the foresail and upper topsails into shreds, broke part of the main mast, and the wreckage came tumbling to the decks, carrying yardarms and staysails in their wake.

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE.

If the ship was to be kept afloat, the small sail area that was flying must be taken in and Captain Smith called for volunteers to make the perilous ascent into the rigging and take in canvas. Three tars, long used to such conditions, stepped forward and in a twinkling were clamoring up the masts, clinging for dear life to the ropes, as the vessel swayed and pitched violently in the trough of the sea. With only the lower topsail left in place the ship ran for hours before the storm. In the evening, when the crew was below battered hatches, the ship gave a sudden lurch, plunged into the seas, and for a moment was submerged from stem to stern. Indeed, everyone on board thought she was foundering, and unconsciously the sailors dropped on their knees and prayed. While the vessel was submerged everything movable was washed overboard. The roof of the forward deck-house was torn from its fastenings, carried into the sea, and several skylights were smashed

cided that he would try to "bluff the eternal sea," as Kipling puts it, and keep on toward the Antipodes.

The weather in the Indian Ocean was fine on the whole, but the winds were against the ship. Strenuous efforts were made by the crew to secure the cargo. Waist deep in water the intrepid men tried time and again to make fast the shifting cases without success. With the dread of another storm approaching them the sailors, realizing that their efforts were unavailing, resigned themselves to the inevitable and prepared to leave the ship. Fortunately, the boats were still intact and these were well provisioned and kept ready for any emergency.

AUSTRALIAN WATERS.

All this time the vessel was struggling toward Australia. One day she would make fairly good progress, the next day adverse winds would drive her back many miles and thus the days went on. At last one bright morning Australian waters were reached, but the Thornliebank's troubles were not over. An effort was made by Captain Smith to pass through Bass Straits with his crippled ship and worn-out crew. It was his intention to put into Melbourne but the weather was against him, so he determinedly rounded Tasmania.

Not for an instant were the pumps allowed to remain idle. With half the crew below decks working to keep the water down, the other half was laboring above decks to bring the vessel to safe harbor. On November 6 the Thornliebank was brought by the most skilful seamanship within almost 400 miles of her destination.

When the tired sailors hoped that their troubles were over, tempestuous weather was again encountered near Cook Straits. The seas dashed themselves against the vessel's sides, swept over her decks and caused her to labor heavily. The started rivets opened wider, more water poured in to the hold and for a time it was thought the gallant work of nearly three months was to go for naught and the sea was yet to claim them. In a frenzy of despair the men, though worn out and hollowed eyed and aching in every limb, redoubled their efforts. Captain Smith, having no other alternative, made for Sydney, as the winds were favorable for such a run, and on November 28, the Thornliebank was picked up by a tug and towed into harbor.

HOW MANY MEALS A DAY?

Multiplicity as to How Often We Should Eat.

Have you ever taken time to reckon the multiplicity of the theories nowadays with regard to the number of meals that should fill out the day's fare and the hours at which they should be eaten? If you have done this the probability is that you emerged from the study in arithmetic convinced what a man is doing as long as he is possessed of a sufficient amount of faith in the line he is following. For you can easily call to mind half a dozen of your acquaintances who say that their health has improved 100 per cent since they canceled their breakfasts, and took to eating a rather hearty luncheon. And within sound of your voice are as many other persons who declare they never knew what perfect health meant till they cut out the midday meal altogether, allowing a satisfying breakfast and a not too late dinner to cover the amount of food consumed through the day. Then come to your mind the lusty exponents of the theory that five meals a day are none too many to keep the body in fuel, and another set who gloat over the robust condition they have wooed and won through clinging to a regiment that allows but one square meal a day.

And if you feel inclined to take a firm stand for or against any one article of food or drink and are looking for examples to help you to a decision, you get quite as much con-

BRITISH GROWN COTTON

PLAN TO SUPPLY HER OWN RAW MATERIAL.

Countries in Which the Cultivation of Cotton Would Be Successful.

Next to agriculture, cotton is the greatest industry of England. The mills of Lancashire represent a capital of a hundred millions sterling, they produce ninety million pounds' worth of goods every year and export seventy millions, while three millions of people are dependent directly on the prosperity of the trade. On what sort of a basis does this prosperity rest? The whole cotton trade of the world depends absolutely on the success or failure of the American crop, which is being more and more absorbed by the American manufacturers says the London Daily Mail.

The world's demand for cotton is increasing year by year, and in some foreign countries at a very rapid rate; but the American supply is not keeping pace with it. As the United States supply 80 per cent. of the whole world's crop, and as the price is so largely affected by the reports of the exports and of the Government Bureau (which have a singular habit of being pessimistic), the New York speculator oratically commands the situation. The effect of the shortage of supply and of the manipulation of prices consequent upon that situation has been abundantly evident in Lancashire, and it is estimated by those in the best position to judge that the workmen have lost \$10,000,000 in wages.

IN THE LAST YEAR.

While Lancashire—which owns half the spindles and a third of all the looms in the world—is thus hit, the Americans are pushing on the manufacture of cotton in the Southern States by the erection of mills near the cotton fields.

Lancashire depends on the cheapness of American cotton for the bulk of its great export to India. When the price of raw cotton goes beyond seven cents per pound, it is difficult to sell the finished article at a price which the native of India can afford to pay. The speculators have left that price far behind, and as the available American export diminishes they will tighten their grip.

The men of Lancashire have resolved to balk them in this design by growing the fibre they require in the colonies of Great Britain. They have met with encouraging success, they have sent out experts to the colonies to teach the natives the cultivation of cotton, and they have proved beyond doubt that a large proportion of our requirements, if not indeed the whole, could be supplied from our own possessions. On the west coast of Africa are millions of acres of land suitable for the growth of cotton. The climate is favorable and labor can be had in abundance at twelve cents per day.

From northern Nigeria a sample has been sent to Liverpool, with the intimation that it was produced for two cents per pound. The reply was that if it could be delivered in Lancashire at ten cents the demand would be large and constant. Experts have proved the possibility of growing cotton at a profit in Lagos, and 10,000 acres are being cultivated. On the Gold Coast, in Sierra Leone, in South Nigeria and in Uganda the same results have followed experiments. To Gambia and the Sudan the missionaries of commerce have gone, and in the Sudan they have found that a cotton

SUPERIOR TO EGYPTIAN.

can be grown over an immense area of the territory which has just been rescued from barbarism. The railway from the Nile to Suakim will open up this country and provide cheap transport. It has been promised them that the work will be pushed

ask for a new railway from the navigable waters of the Niger to Zaria and thence to Kano. They want roads made to feed the line; and, again, they ask for steamers from the railway down the river to the sea. The railways in Sierra Leone and Lagos would also have to be extended, and everywhere roads and water transport are needed. If that were provided Lancashire might do the rest in the way of supplying seeds, gins and presses and experts to supervise. As soon as the business began to pay there would be no lack of enterprise. Meanwhile Lancashire asks the Government to spend a million to provide the transport facilities.

It is significant that the Germans have put 50,000 acres of their West African territory under cotton, and that the French have been moving in the same direction in upper Dahomey and on the upper Niger. Russia has so thoroughly developed the cotton fields of Siberia that she now gets half of her supplies from her own territory. Are we to learn from Germany and Russia? Or, what is far worse, are we not to learn?

POVERTY'S LOWEST EBB.

Folks in Tokyo So Poor They Hire Bedclothes.

Deeper than ever plummet sounded in the ocean of poverty and human woe have I descended here in the metropolis of the Far East, and found the world's poorest poor, writes a correspondent of the London Daily Mail. Besides these starved subjects of the Son of Heaven, who cover outside his palace walls, the submerged tenth of London are bons vivants, and the grovelling Russians of Gorky's night refugees the spoiled children of fortune.

Slumming in Tokyo is for the regulation traveller the same as if in London he went to Soho without exploring the east. None but regions of comparative prosperity are shown, because the Japanese are proud of their universal reputation for cleanliness, for artistic surroundings and for a poverty that is always smiling, well-washed, and safely removed from actual want.

In Tokyo not fewer than 200,000 people seldom, if ever, know of a certainty where the necessities of the next day will come from, and throughout the land the great majority are too poor to eat rice. The high grade rice grown in the islands is exported, almost to a last sack, and inferior rice imported for those who can afford it. Rice is not in every bowl, as the tourists fondly imagine.

Tokyo is so vast, it is such an immense sea of sheds, that from the highest point on the clearest day one can see but a fraction of its area—but here are fifteen districts of mean streets. The crazy structures called houses, which are in reality sheds, are strung along in a series of dilapidated and filthy compartments. To folk as poor as those who live here, cleanliness, so dear to the average Japanese that it is above godliness, is out of the question.

The most tumble-down of these abodes may be rented for from twenty to twenty-five pence per month, but there are houses so fine that they cost as high as a penny, or even three halfpence, a day. To afford one of these

EXPENSIVE RESIDENCES.

several families club together, not alone for economy, but also for warmth; in winter all hands crowding together on the mats. Charcoal is not always to be afforded and heat is a great luxury these cold days. A whole block will sometimes take turns in warming hands at a hibachi, wherein a few chunks of charcoal smoulder in a bed of ashes.

Suppose a pipe-cleaner has had a good day, and returns to his home

foundering, and unconsciously the sailors dropped on their knees and prayed. While the vessel was submerged everything movable was washed overboard. The roof of the forward deck-house was torn from its fastenings, carried into the sea, and several skylights were smashed in.

But, worst of all, the donkey engine, which was forward in a comparatively safe place, strongly secured and lashed with chains, was torn loose and knocked to pieces. With the forward deckhouse gone and skylights smashed in, the seas came tumbling in below decks and added to the terrors of the scene. The crew were up to their necks in water for hours, but, luckily, not a life was lost, though several men had narrow escapes from being washed overboard. Long hours were thus passed, meals were forgotten, and though hunger and thirst were not assuaged, the men stuck bravely to their posts, knowing that it was a battle for life against great odds.

Captain Smith kept his ship off before the gale for safety, using oil with great success, and thus diminishing the force of the gigantic waves. After a day filled with awful dread, the weather began to moderate and the ship was put on her course again.

SPRANG A LEAK.

The officers noticed soon after she had resumed her course that she was moving sluggishly, so the wells were sounded, "and," said Captain Smith, in relating his experience, "we found there were eleven inches of water below."

After successfully battling with a terrific hurricane, to realize that death by drowning was still a matter of possibility, nerved the crew to redouble their efforts to bring the vessel to a safe harbor. Slowly but surely the water was gaining for when the ship took the heavy plunge that carried away her deckhouse and smashed several skylights, she started some of her rivets. With the donkey engine gone, there was no other alternative than to use the hand pumps, and from that day—September 10—to November 25th they were kept going night and day—two and a half months of incessant pumping!

The horrors of those seventy odd days will always be a nightmare to the brave captain and crew of the Thornliebank. Night after night, day after day, with only a few hours of sleep, the men worked like Trojans in an effort to keep the water down. At times despair gnawed at the heart of these brave seamen, for despite their efforts the water began to rise. At such times additional help was needed and efforts were redoubled, for the thought of loved ones at home spurred the men to heroic efforts in their gallant fight for life.

To add to the hardships of the voyage, the cargo worked loose in the gale. Sometimes the Thornliebank had as great a list as 20 degrees to starboard and sometimes as much to port. In the dead of night a wave would strike her amidship, there would be heard a grinding noise in the hold as the cargo shifted and the tired mariners, thinking the ship was about to turn turtle, would leap from their bunks with stiffened joints only to find that the ship had carcened. Thus it went on for days and weeks at a time.

NEVER LOSE HEART.

With thousands of miles still separating them from land, the crew never once lost heart, and the dull monotonous sound of the pumps was a continual reminder of the danger that menaced them. The list of the cargo hampered the men at the pumps considerably, and it was necessary to run the vessel before the wind and off her course to get the water down.

When, after heroic efforts, it was found that fifteen inches of water stood in the well despite every effort of the crew, the situation was indeed dismal. But the brave captain de-

clined they have woeed, and won through clinging to a regiment that allows but one square meal a day.

And if you feel inclined to take a firm stand for or against any one article of food or drink and are looking for examples to help you to a decision, you get quite as much confused in any attempt to find who has the rights of the case with him. One will tell you he cannot drink coffee because it affects him in such and such a way, while another will tell you that he never could get through his day's work without its gently stimulating influence, and that he knows it benefits him because he always sleeps like a baby after drinking it late at night. Going through the list of things that men eat and drink you will find the same pros and cons apply, and it becomes fearfully bewildering before you get half through the list. So if you care to search the records of food causes that medical journals have championed, say for the last century, you will find that what was blest in one decade was decried in the next. And then you know you aren't the only one who has been almost swamped by contradictory evidence in the case of the people versus food. When, however, you get where you are convinced that some great occult moral principle underlies these differences, which are, after all, only superficial, and then undertake to study this principle and its ramifications, you are bound to have your first real satisfaction from the problem, though you probably will not be able to get off the fence in your cogitations on this aspect of it.

JAPAN'S LANGUAGE REFORM.

In a recent issue of the "American Review of Reviews" is an extremely interesting paper on "The Re-birth of the Japanese Language and Literature," which is to follow from the adoption of the Latin alphabet. This reform means the sweeping away of the most hideous and difficult system of writing ever devised. It has been agitated for many years, but the classical associations of the old system, and, indeed, its practical use—for it can be read by 600,000,000 people—delayed its adoption. The reform will change not only the system of writing, but the language itself, as the so-called "book-language," which is largely composed of Chinese characters, will now be abandoned, and Japanese literature will be written in the spoken idiom. The services which the reform will render to practical study may be realized from the fact that at present it takes a Japanese child three or four years to acquire enough signs even for elementary studies. Moreover, it will not be possible for foreigners to learn literary Japanese—at present it is practically impossible.

BOY MINE-OWNERS.

On one of the last steamers to leave Alaska before ice shut in the territory for the long winter night there returned to the States the two youngest goldminers who ever came out of the frozen North—probably who ever came out of any mining region. They have returned to school, and after school they are going to college on their own earnings. Even in boys' stories there are not many youngsters who are the equals of these two for grit, perseverance, and shrewdness. One is sixteen, the other fourteen. Through their individual efforts they have earned \$20,000 between them in Klondike in the last three years, with the avowed intention of earning a better education for themselves than their parents could afford to give them.

A philosopher who had married an ignorant girl used to call her "brown sugar," because he said she was sweet but unrefined.

SUPERIOR TO EGYPTIAN.

can be grown over an immense area of the territory which has just been rescued from barbarism. The railway from the Nile to Suakim will open up this country and provide cheap transport. It has been promised them that the work will be pushed on with all convenient speed. Only the other week a sample of cotton grown in the Soudan was valued by Liverpool experts, as being worth from eighteen cents to nineteen cents per pound.

One of the most splendid fields is the West India Islands. Barbados is the home of the prized sea island cotton, whose long staple and fine texture make it the most valuable of all. A sample which was brought to England recently was declared to be one of the finest ever seen in Liverpool, and it was valued at the astonishing price of 29 cents to 31 cents per pound. Honduras has been developing on this line, Jamaica has all the conditions requisite, and many of the other islands in the Caribbean are trying cotton. So general has been the movement, and so evident evident the value of it, that in the coming year 20,000 acres will be under cotton in the islands.

With all these opportunities why should our greatest industry remain at the caprice of the speculator, the planter, and the manufacturer of the United States? Evidently we can grow all the cotton we want within the Empire. By doing so we shall be developing the huge estate we have acquired at enormous cost, we shall be helping our fellow subjects at the same time opening up new markets for British manufacturers. The wealth that will accrue to these colonies, to black and white population alike, will mean a greater potentiality for the purchase of goods, and we may expect that these will be British. So we shall, or ought to, gain both ways. Besides, the evidences are that in many parts of Africa we should be able to produce cotton even cheaper than the Americans, and in that way Lancashire would be armed for the international struggle which lies ahead.

THE ONE OBSTACLE

to the development of this national idea is the cost of beginning. Lancashire, notwithstanding that the industry means an output of \$450,000,000 a year, has responded to the appeal of the British Cotton Growing Association with a paltry sum of \$170,000! Capital, wages and profit, indeed, the whole prospect, perhaps the existence of the industry, depend on a supply of cotton sufficient to smother the speculator, and Lancashire offers this petty price for its salvation! It invites the Government to come to the rescue, forgetting that Governments help only those who help themselves. There are probably millions of money in the idea for Lancashire mill owners and operatives, yet they cannot find \$2,500,000 to carry out an experiment which would pay as it goes along.

Through the influence of Mr. Chamberlain the authorities in West Africa have helped the cotton association with money and land for cultivation. The West African railways are carrying the cotton free for two years, and the Elder-Dempster shipping company is bringing it to England free of charge. Sir Alfred Jones promise that it will do so as long as it can afford to, because he has faith that by so encouraging the new industry the company will be amply repaid in the creation of a new carrying trade. "Africa alone, with her millions of acres and her millions of people," he says, "could cultivate cotton sufficient not only for Lancashire and America, but for the whole world." Sir William Macgregor also holds that Africa is capable of giving us all we want.

To realize this prospect it is first of all necessary to improve the means of transport within the West African colonies. Manchester men

is not always to be aasured and neat is a great luxury these cold days. A whole block will sometimes take turns in warming hands at a hibachi, wherein a few chunks of charcoal smoulder in a bed of ashes.

Suppose a pipe-cleaner has had a good day, and returns to his home with say, sixpence. He will expend this in farthing purchases of misc, a kind of soup stock, oil, fuel, tobacco, and perhaps a little fish, which, if he feels reckless, he will eat raw with horseradish. He buys in dribbles, and like the very poor in all the cities of the world pays enormous prices.

Had our pipe-cleaner returned empty handed he would have hurried to the pawn-broker, always near at hand, and raised a few farthings on his precious brass pipe, his hibachi, or his few poor garments not in actual use.

The pawnbrokers batten off these wretches as in no other land. It is impossible to escape them, and they never relent. Anything worth above fivepence can be pawned.

Until this time of the year, or even until midwinter, one can exist without bedclothing; but when the nights get cold, with the fearful frost of a Japanese winter, some covering must be had. Now appears another plunderer of the poor in the guise of the capitalist, who rents quilts by the night. He charges, and invariably collects, from one farthing for a shred of dirty, patched old rag to a penny or even two-pence for a foul but heavy covering. Then, too, there are frayed silk quilts for bridal couples, but these are too costly to be rented by many bridegrooms. Rent must be paid in advance, and before the family go to sleep the collector comes and gets either the money or the quilt. With the refinement of cruelty he does not appear until the lessee has turned in, and the loss of his covering will be doubly felt. There are heartrending scenes when penniless mothers strive to hold the quilt to protect their babes from the chill and damp. Like the pawnbroker and the money-lender, the quilt-lender is flinty hearted.

Few of the inhabitants ever get enough money ahead to buy bed clothing, and the ghastly tragedy of renting is re-enacted again and again, for winter after winter. Where there are so many children having but a few cotton rags, the winter means acute misery.

BRAN'S CONSCIENCE.

An Englishwoman tells how her favorite dog showed that he knew he had done wrong, and was sorry for it. The family was staying at Yarmouth, and Bran, the dog, was lost for one entire day. At night, just before the house was shut up, he made his appearance. His mistress met him at the hall door, and rebuked him. She refused to take his offered paw. His nightly resting-place was a box in the cellar, and his usual custom was to run downstairs immediately to his supper and his bed; but on this occasion he remained at the top of the stairs and whined piteously. Presently the woman's brother said, "You must come and make it up with Bran or the poor fellow will cry all night." Accordingly the door was opened, and each one of the family shook Bran's paw in sign of forgiveness. Then he quietly walked down-stairs, and after eating his supper with avidity, curled himself in his box and went to sleep.

Ethel—"Do you really think the lieutenant will propose to Beth?" Edith—"Oh, yes; he has several medals for bravery, you know!"

Myer—"Some of those Biblical characters were smart people." Gyer—"Yes; but we have one great advantage over them. Myer—"And that is?" Gyer—"We are still living."

HONORS FOR BRITISHERS

KING'S SUBJECTS WHO RULE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Sir Chas. Brooke Governs a Country as Big as Scotland and Wales.

There are many Britons who might walk about London unnoticed and unimportant, yet directly they stepped into foreign territory would receive almost regal honors says Pearson's Weekly.

For instance, if Sir Charles Brooke were to give an order at a London shop, or stay at a London hotel, he would simply be accorded the respect usually extended towards a titled gentleman. Yet he is nothing less than an Oriental monarch, the Rajah of Sarawak, ruling over half a million people, and a country as big as Scotland and Wales together. In his own country, of course, he enjoys all the honors of an Eastern monarch.

Sir T. S. Pyne might be amongst us in this country and excite no more attention than an ordinary citizen. Yet in Afghanistan this gentleman is, next to the Ameer himself, by far the most important personage in the country. He is to all intents and purposes an Afghan potentate, controlling thousands of natives, and superintending practically everything in the direction of modern progress that now exists in that country. He has started, and is at the head of factories for the manufacture of guns, rifles, ammunition, swords, soap, candles, and almost every kind of merchandise. He has also taught

COINING AND DISTILLING.

If we were at war with Afghanistan a Britisher would practically hold in his hands the material power of that country; for, though a British subject, Sir Thomas is a servant of the Ameer, whose ambassador he has been on more than one occasion, in difficulties that have arisen between the Afghan and Indian Governments. If war broke out, he would find himself strangely placed between his King and his master.

Liverpool possesses in its midst a real live Sheikhul-Islam of native birth. This is Mr. William Henry Abdullah Quilliam, who is head of the Mohammedans of the British Isles. As a sheikh, he is a very great personage in Turkey, where the Sultan pays him particular honor, and also in Afghanistan, Persia and Morocco, and North Africa generally. When not fulfilling his great Moslem functions, he practises as a solicitor and commissioner of oaths in Liverpool.

There are many members of the British nobility who are much greater personages abroad than they are at home. For instance, the Earl of Denbigh is a mere aristocrat here, but in Austria he is treated as a Royalty, one of his titles being that of Count Hapsburg, the name of the Imperial House of Austria. Consequently, when the earl is in Vienna, he is accorded Royal honors.

Melford, a Scottish loch, has the strange distinction of giving a higher title in France than it does in Britain. Here it is only an earldom, and is combined with that of Perth, giving to its holder the title of EARL OF PERTH AND MELFORD. In France, however, his lordship promptly becomes Duke of Melford, by right of a title conferred on him by Louis XIV.

When the Earl of Clancarty goes to Holland he becomes a marquis. As a Dutch peer he is the Marquis of Hensden.

The Earl of Newburgh is an enormous grandee in Italy. He is a prince, Marquis Bandini, Lord of Varana, in the Roman States, and respectively a duke and a count of Naples.

The Duke of Wellington is a nobleman of the Netherlands and Spain as well as of the United Kingdom. In the former nobility he has the title of Prince of Waterloo. In Spain he is a count, a marquis, and a duke.

WINTERS COLD HAUNTS

PLACES WHERE SNOW AND ICE ACCUMULATE.

Compared With Which Canada Is a Summer Resort in January.

What is said to be the coldest region in the world is north of the district of Yakutsk, in northeastern Siberia, where a temperature of 88.8 degrees below zero was observed in January, 1886, and since then that very low record has been nearly duplicated. In sinking a well in Yakutsk the soil was found permanently frozen to a depth of 882 feet. The strata consisted at some depths entirely of ice. At other depths there was ice mingled with sand. The permanence of the cold, however, serves to make life more endurable than would otherwise be the case.

At St. Moritz in the Engadine bob-sleigh racing is a very popular and fascinating sport, as well as a dangerous one. The sleighs dash down the long "straights," but when they come to turns, the racers have to lean far to one side, in order to prevent an up set; and a spill, when one is going at cyclonic speed, is something not to be participated in, if it can possibly be prevented. The long hills and the high mountains give the people all the opportunity they wish for this thrilling fun.

On the Western plains they have snowstorms that, under the action of the wind, pile up walls of snow sometimes fifteen feet or more. A railway snow plow, however, operative in front of an engine, cuts its way through these obstructions in remarkably quick time.

When the snow and ice descend upon the ancient city of Moscow, Russia, the streets present interesting scenes. The blue sky shows brilliantly above the white gables and the queer Russian domes. The cold is often so intense that charitably inclined citizens light fires in the streets.

NEAR THEIR HOMES,

in order to give the townspeople oases of warmth, where they can thaw a little before passing on. In Moscow the cold is not only intense, but constant, so that living in a low temperature is robbed of half its terrors. This comes from its continental position, whereas St. Petersburg, situated at the end of the Baltic, suffered many changes in temperature.

Norwegians have a form of winter sport that they enjoy, notwithstanding the extremely low temperatures recorded there, and this ski sport has been adopted by many people in the northwest. The early Norsemen put on their skis to go hunting in winter, just as in summer they put on their boots; and it was only towards the end of the nineteenth century that separate ski sports came into existence. They were practiced in a crude form by the villagers of Telemarken; but their introduction to more civilized circles is due to Dr. Nansen. He saw the Telemarken lads disporting themselves on skis, and he took lessons from them. In particular they taught him to jump on skis. The new amusement became popular in Christiania, and in due course competitions were organized. The first competitions were rather a "hole-and-corner" affair, and took place at Telemarken. Afterwards they were transferred to Holmenkollen, where they assumed such importance that the meeting is sometimes spoken of as the "Norwegian Derby."

FAMOUS SKI-JUMPING.

It is a three days' meeting, and two of the days are devoted to steeplechasing on skis. The third is given up to the famous sport of ski-jumping. The competitors come skidding down a snow slope until they reach a cliff about twelve feet in perpendicular altitude. This is the taking-off place, and they see how far they can jump from it.

THE HOME AND THE CHILD

The Two Most Important Figures in the World

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Except the Lord build the house, in vain do its builders toil thereon.—Psalms vii., 1.

Man is more the creature of environment than of inheritance. The doctrine of innate evil is at variance with the teachings of science and of higher theology. In some subtle manner climate and food affect and even control the spiritual as well as the physical life of a people. In a similar way the character of a man is conditioned by the home in which he as a child was first ushered, and where was unfolded to him all that he for many years knew of life, of humanity, of the world.

The child! How like a new star born from the conflict of nature's elements and bursting as a new light through the black curtain of the night upon a world it had never known! The child! How like a flower, kissed by the light and dew of heaven, it opens its eyes in wonder at the strange beauty of its home!

What may this home not be? A frozen snowhouse in the Klondike or an orange grove in the tropics, a tent upon the arid desert, a lodge in some forest, a hut on the mountain top, a mansion by the sea, or a dingy room in a congested tenement. It may be a habitation among simple, honest peasant folk; among rough, sturdy mountaineers; among the pioneers of the West, of the blaze denizens of a metropolis; among the ignorant or the wise,

SINNERS OR SAINTS.

Whatever home may be and wherever situated there is always the same sweet, pure bundle of unconsciousness that would make man become a prince in a royal house, a pauper among mendicants or a criminal among outcasts. The child resembles oft the seed which the wind now casts upon the barren rocks, where it decays and dies; now upon fertile soil, where it takes root and flowers into beauty. Let us bow in reverence before the child, the embodiment of all possibilities.

The child and the home are the two most important figures of the world—the very corner stones of humanity. The child—the picture of sweet helplessness and wonderful potentiality. The home—its creator, its protector, its providence, its all but God. These two, the child and the home, are the makers of poster-

ity and will condition the weal or woe of unborn generations.

Why, then, are we so busy with crops and stock, with commerce and industry, politics, armies and navies, effete monarchies and new republics, while millions of babes are being misshapen, myriads of children are growing into bad ways, because thousands of homes are schools of ignorance and nurseries of weakness and wickedness? Let us withdraw for awhile from the maze of political scramble, business struggles and social strifes and look into our homes and attune them to the sweet harmonies of heavenly virtues.

The home is the preliminary battleground where evil is to be fought in its incipency and conquered. There Satan must first be met and overcome, and the young soul taught how to retain

IT'S NATIVE INNOCENCE.

From the sacred precincts of the domestic hearth every impurity or taint must be expelled. Let no word be breathed there save that which the angels may unblushingly hear. Truth, simplicity, love and modesty are the weapons of the fireside with which to fight the demons of unrighteousness. The home in which the young are taught gambling by precept or by example is not a true home, but an agency of the gambler's den, preparing the recruits who shall later become its patrons. The real home is an exemplar of simple and holy living. It must become also an intellectual centre, where thought quickens, makes life real and happiness secure.

To create such a home of love, holiness and intellectual life, to make of it a battery where our children can be charged with that spiritual force that can fortify them against all the temptations and allurements of the world, something more is needed than is found in the average home. Wealth, culture, music, literature, education are not enough.

"Except the Lord build the house, in vain do its builders toil thereon."

In too many instances has that spiritual life that made our ancestors proof against the encroachments of worldliness been lost. The old familiar device, "God Bless Our Home," is disappearing from its wonted place. That is the secret of unhappiness and inefficient homes.

May God come to His own again! Parenthood is but a feeble substitute to the child for deity. The heavenly father and mother must stand by the earthly parents to aid in the sacred work of preparing the child for true manhood or womanhood and developing it for life and eternity.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, FEB. 21.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xii., 1-13. Golden Text, Matt. xii., 12.

After the healing of that paralytic, who came down through the opening in the roof, the order of events seems to have been the call of Matthew and the feast given by him in his own house, then a visit to Jerusalem and the healing and discourse at Bethesda (John v.). We recently had the record of a Sabbath day at Capernaum, the healing at Bethesda was on a Sabbath day, and now the cornfield incident and the healing of

thing ailed them, but that, on the contrary, they were the only righteous nation on earth. They were really as helpless as this helpless man, and the Lord was as ready to help them as him, but they would take nothing from such as they considered Him to be, and why should they, for in their own estimation they had everything and needed nothing. Rev. iii., 17, describes them, as it also does multitudes to-day.

In reference to His saying about a sheep some one has well said that He did not say "see a sheep," but "have a sheep." The point is that of ownership. He owned them, they were His sheep, at least professedly, and He owned the Sabbath day, which He had given to man for man's benefit, but while He could control it and gave special blessing

The Earl of Newburgh is an enormous grandee in Italy. He is a prince, Marquis Bandini, Lord of Varana, in the Roman States, and respectively a duke and a count of Naples.

The Duke of Wellington is a nobleman of the Netherlands and Spain as well as of the United Kingdom. In the former nobility he has the title of Prince of Waterloo. In Spain he is a count, a marquis, and a duke, as well as being a grandee of the first class, which gives him certain great privileges as belonging to the highest rank of the nobility, and having a seat in the Senate in his own right.

The Duke of Marlborough is also a foreign nobleman in his own right. His title in Austria is that of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Prince of Mindenhelm.

The Sultan of Morocco employs several Britons, who took an active part in the protection of their Imperial Master from the rebels. Of these was Sir Harry Maclean. This gentleman possesses the title of "Kgid" or Governor in Morocco, is a colonel in the Sultan's Bodyguard, and the chief drill instructor to the army.

THE GREAT SMITH FAMILY.

It Beats the Joneses, the Browns, and all Others.

If numbers make for greatness then is the Smith family incontestably the greatest of all the families inhabiting these islands says the London Daily Mail.

The pride of Smith is writ large upon the pages of the new Post Office London Directory, for in the "court" sections are enshrined the names of 504 Smiths, to which may be added 21 Smyths and 9 Smythes. There are individually recorded here 36 ladies whose sole appellation is plain "Mrs. Smith."

At the head of the family list stand a Judge, a Baronet, 2 Knights 2 Members of Parliament, an Admiral, 3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains and 13 Reverends, all of the name of Smith.

In the much larger "comme clai" section of the directory are found eighteen columns of Smiths, each containing the names of about ninety individual Smiths; so we may take it that there are at least 1,600 Smiths inhabiting the commercial world of London.

A large number of permutations and combinations of Smith are to be found. Thus we have Smith and Smyth, or, with the addition of the genteel "e," Smithe and Smythe. In the plural we have Smiths, Smithes, Smithies, Smythies. In the comparative degree, Smither, Smiters, and Smythers; there is no Smithest. We also have the allied active forms Smithem, Smitham and Smithett, also Smithson and Smithson.

Foreign forms are Smitt, Schmitt, Schmitt, Schmittz and Smits. There are doubtless other variants, but the above are all that the eye of the untrained man is likely to detect, further differentiation may be left to Smith experts.

The Joneses muster but 295, of whom 42 are plain "Mrs. Jones." There are 203 persons named Brown besides three named Browns and 57 Brownes. The Robinsons are nowhere, by comparison.

Ascum: "I see there's some talk upon the question of abolishing capital punishment. Would you vote to abolish it?" Fogie: "No, sir; capital punishment was good enough for my ancestors, and what was good enough for my ancestors is good enough for me."

"That there city husband of Minnie's," said the innocent old man from the country, "is one of the loasestant fellers going. Why, I adn't been sittin' chattin' in his ofe with im more'n a quarter hour fore he told me three times to come an' see im again."

FAMOUS SKI-JUMPING.

It is a three days' meeting, and two of the days are devoted to steepchasing on skis. The third is given up to the famous sport of ski-jumping. The competitors come skidding down a snow slope until they reach a cliff about twelve feet in perpendicular altitude. This is the taking-off place, and they see how far they can jump from it. The taking-off place is artificially constructed by banking up the snow and below it the snow slope continues as before. The distances jumped by the best men are prodigious, the record being something like 130 feet.

The introduction of skis into Switzerland came about because Herr Zdrsary, of Austria, went to live on an estate at Lillienfeld, where the winters were severe and the snowfall was heavy. Remembering to have heard of skis, he decided to import a pair. It is not very easy to learn to manage them without assistance, but Herr Zdrsary managed to learn. He not only mastered them, but he invented improvements. After many experiments, the Lillienfeld ski was evolved. It is more convenient than the Norwegian ski for many reasons, but chiefly because you can wear it with any kind of footwear, including the heavy hobnailed boots used by mountaineers.

Having thus perfected his skis, Herr Zdrsary taught his visitors how to use them. It was gradually recognized that they afforded a novel and agreeable means of getting about in the winter snow, and they were taken up by climbers. Herr Paulcke succeeded in crossing the Bernese Oberland on skis; Sir Arthur Conan Doyle made a considerable expedition on them. They are now ordinarily used by mountaineers in winter.

THE KORYAKS.

The Koryaks, of northeastern Siberia, are a tribe that has learned by long experience how to live with a fair amount of comfort in frigid weather. The maritime Koryaks live mostly in underground dwellings which are reached by a ladder leading down through the smokhole. The Yut Eskimos, in central Alaska, also have such homes. It is almost impossible to describe the squalor of them. The smoke which fills the huts makes the eyes smart, and everything is covered with a greasy soot. Only a dim light falls through the smoke hole. The odor of the blubber and refuse and the inmates, intoxicated with fly agaric, a species of mushroom, adds to the discomfort.

The reindeer Koryaks live in tents which are not heated in winter. As a rule the Koryaks are finely proportioned, and are fond of athletics. The Siberian Jesup expedition gathered much information about these odd people.

A British expedition is now at work in the Antarctic region. It is supported by the government, public subscription and the funds of the Royal Geographical society. The ship is the Discovery, commanded by Capt. R. C. Scott, R. N. Whether the vessel has worked its way out of the ice that surrounded it is not known. Two vessels, Morning and Terra Nova, have left New Zealand for Ross sea, and on their return the history of the whole expedition will be known.

"I remember your wife as such a fainty and pretty little thing. Humly, and yet they tell me she has turned out a fine cook." "Turned out a fine cook? She has turned out half-a-dozen of them within the last three months."

"I don't doubt that the readin' of it's all right," said the customer, "but it ain't the book I'm looking for—the cover don't suit me." "My dear sir," said the bookseller, "will you kindly describe just the book you're after?" "Well, to be plain with you, I want a book that will do to put in a handsome new house."

After the healing of that paralytic, who came down through the opening in the roof, the order of events seems to have been the call of Matthew and the feast given by him in his own house, then a visit to Jerusalem and the healing and discourse at Bethsda (John v). We recently had the record of a Sabbath day at Capernaum, the healing at Bethsda was on a Sabbath day, and now the cornfield incident and the healing of the withered hand in to-day's lesson are both Sabbath day events. Note also the healing of the blind man in John ix.

Why all these Sabbath day doings when they so stirred and angered the Jews? Probably for the same reason that Hezekiah destroyed the brazen serpent which Moses had made. The children of Israel made an idol of it and burned insense to it. When the Lord Jesus was on earth the Sabbath day was a Jewish idol, they worshipped it rather than Jehovah, and the Lord of the Sabbath was seeking to draw them to Himself.

Dr. Patton says that the Sabbath was the Jewish national flag and that by it they claimed a peculiar relation to God as their Creator, Redeemer and rest. They were thinking of their national honor of their God and His word. The bone of contention on this occasion was that passing through cornfields on the Sabbath day. His disciples had plucked and eaten ears of corn. The Pharisees said it was not lawful to do so. The Lord Jesus justified His disciples on four grounds—the example of David, the law of Moses, the testimony of the Spirit through the prophets (Hos. vi, 6; Mic. vi, 6 8) and His own authority as Son of Man.

Professing to honor the Sabbath, they had no Sabbath stillness in their souls, but full of evil purposes they go their own ways, find their own desires and speak words out of their own hearts. Contrast Isa. lviii. 13. They did not understand the significance of either the Sabbath or sacrifice; hence our Lord said, "Go ye and learn what that meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice" (compare verse 7 and chapter ix. 13). The design of both Sabbath and sacrifice is not that men should do or bring something meritorious to God to win His favor, but that God might show favor and blessing to us. God desires to give to us as sinners His mercy and compassion.

The very first sacrifice on record (Gen. iii. 21) sets forth God giving to helpless sinners redemption clothing; they having nothing to bring Him but their naked, sinful, helpless selves. The first Sabbath sets before us man, in the image of God, resting in and enjoying the works of God, with which he had nothing whatever to do but to accept and gratefully enjoy. These Pharisees were supposed to be well versed in the Scriptures, but our Lord had to say to them: Have ye not read, have ye not read? If ye had known (verses 3, 5, 7). And He is saying that same still, for mere religiousness is always ignorant of the Scriptures.

The second incident of our lesson is the healing of a man with a withered hand in a synagogue, the scribes and Pharisees watching Him that they might accuse Him. He referred them to the law which taught that they were to help creatures not their own if they saw them in trouble (Deut. xxii., 4). He also reminded them that a man was better than a sheep and assured them that it was lawful to do well on the Sabbath day. He being Lord even of the Sabbath day (verses 11, 12, 8). Then He healed the man, and the Pharisees became so enraged that they went out and held a council against Him how they might destroy Him (verse 14). The importance of the man was very suggestive of the spiritual condition of the nation, but he knew his condition and they did not. They were blind and deaf and lame and palsied and leprous and thought that no-

does multitudes to-day.

In reference to His saying about a sheep some one has well said that He did not say "see a sheep," but "have a sheep." The point is that of ownership. He owned them, they were His sheep, at least professedly, and He owned the Sabbath day, which He had given to man for man's benefit, but while He could control it and gave special blessing in it they would not let Him control them. They persisted in going astray Isa. iii., 6).

Their determination to kill Him explains some changes in His teaching, or, rather, His manner of teaching, from this time on. He will not yet break these bruised reeds but a time will come (verse 29). Hence when He taught the multitude only in parables, that seeing they might not see and hearing they might not understand (Luke xiii., 10; Matt. xiii., 13, 14). They had blasphemed one who was greater than Jonah, greater than Solomon, greater than the temple, and the people of Nineveh and the queen of Sheba would rise up against them in judgment and condemn them (verses 6, 31, 32, 39, 42). They had violently turned against Him and His kingdom, and now their house is to be desolate till He shall come again (Matt. xxiii., 37-39).

NONE SUCH.

"I'm looking for a painless dentist. Can you recommend one?" "I never knew any that didn't hurt at least once." "When is that?" "When his bill comes in."

POINTER.

Look a leedle oud for der man dot geeds so busy dot he cannot find time to attend to his own pittness.

"To what do you attribute your longevity?" asked the reporter. "My which?" queried the oldest inhabitant. "Your longevity," repeated the reporter. "Never had it. As far as I can remember, I ain't never had such a complaint."

Visitor (just arrived): "Does your dog bark when suspicious characters call, Wiggle?" Wiggle: "Yes. Listen! he's barking now."

If a man would use the experience of others he would never acquire any of his own.

"You're a nice little boy, Tommy," said Mr. Newman. "That's what they all say when they first meet sister," Tommy remarked.

A farmer wrote to his lawyer as follows: "Will you please tell me where you learned to write? I have a boy I wish to send to school, and I am afraid I may hit upon the same school that you went to."

"Gracious, Janet! what in the world is the matter with Fido?" "He's got a severe cold, mum. I think he must have left his muzzle off too suddenly, mem."

Toogood: "Jack, have you that \$10 I lent you the other day?" Hardpusht: "Not all of it, old chap but what I have left will do me a day or two longer. Very kind and thoughtful of you to inquire, though."

"There goes the slowest man I ever knew. He fell out of a third-storey window and did not reach the ground for an hour." "How was that?" "He caught in a tree at the second storey, and went in to talk it over with some friends."

"How did you like Dr. Fourthly last Sunday morning?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle. "Don't you think he indulged rather freely in mixed metaphor?" "Goodness! I didn't notice. Did he have it before going in to the pulpit? This will be a terrible blow to Josiah. He thinks so much of the doctor."



We Carry the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

MEN'S and BOYS' COLLARS

—SHOWN IN TOWN—

Collars at 15c, 2 for 25c, also higher grades at 20c, or 3 for 50 cents.

YOU SHOULD WEAR



Shirts. They are superior to any made in Canada, both in fit and style. We sell their Shirts at the same prices inferior garments are sold at.

Come to us for Shirts and Collars.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington
Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - - - ONTARIO.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

PATENT LEATHERS.

Men's \$5.00 Boots for **\$3.00**

Men's \$4.00 and \$4.50 Boots for... **\$2.50**

Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Boots for... **\$2.00**

Ladies' Pat. Kid, \$3.00 & \$3.50 Boots **\$2.25**

Ladies' Slippers, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for **\$1.00**

SEE OUR BARGAIN TABLES.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

This Weather is just a little cool

for Cottonade Pants, don't you think?

We have something better, heavy all wool, costs but very little more, will outwear two or three pairs of cottonades, and will give you ten times the comfort. If you have not done so, better come in and leave your measure—we guarantee a fit.

Or take a pair ready-made at \$1.75. You'll be slow to buy anything else for everyday wear after you have once tried our pants.

No be better value given in Canada than we give.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills

SMITH'S OLD JEWELRY STAND.

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

310 students enrolled last year—184 young ladies and 126 young men.

Two matriculation scholarships of \$150 and \$100 won in 1901 by Albert College students.

New commercial rooms unsurpassed, courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand and Telegraph. Full conservatory courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Vocal, Violin Harmony and Theory of Music.

Local conservatory examinations. Special attention given to Elocution and Physical Culture. Matriculation and teachers' courses new pipe organ. Domestic service rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Large Athletic grounds, splendid gymnasium. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity.

Will re-open Tuesday, September 24th 1903.

For illustrated circulars, Address

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D., Belleville, Ont.

—MAKE—

YOUR HENS LAY

BUY YOUR

Crushed Oyster Shells,
Mica Crystal Grit,
and Poultry
Bone, from

Washing machines of the most improved kinds. MADOLE & WILSON.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.

14-11 J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

Repairs are now complete at Close's Mills. Will grind as usual, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Would like all grists in before noon, while steam is on.

JAS. A. CLOSE,
Chambers, Ont.

6b

Division Court.

There was no division Court on Wednesday, all the cases being laid over for some reason or other. One of the cases which was to have been argued at this court, and which is of much interest to farmers, patrons of cheese factories, and others interested in the manufacture of cheese, had to be postponed owing to the parties concerned being unable to make railway connections. One day last August, Thomas Clancy, Enterprise, registered on the Napanee board 400 boxes of cheese. D. J. McKinnon, Kingston, bought 200 and Thomas Cook, Belleville, the other 200 at 10 5-8c. It was agreed that Cook was to inspect the cheese at the factory. Subsequently, two weeks later, he ordered the cheese sent to Belleville for inspection. Meanwhile the market had fallen and Clancy sold the cheese bid for by Cook, to McKinnon for 10c. Now Clancy is suing Cook for the difference in the price, representing five-eighths of a cent a pound on 200 boxes.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

At The Plaza everything is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Every attention paid to customers. We will be pleased to wait on you

At The Plaza.

Our Clothes!

are made for particular people who appreciate

Good Fabrics,

Good Tailoring,

Fine Linings,

Trimmings,

and everything that goes to make up a swell suit.

Merchant Tailor, **James Walters**, Napanee
One door west of J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

I CAN QUICKLY SELL FOR CASH

without local publicity, your Business, Real Estate or Partnership, no matter where located. Send me full particulars, prices, etc. Address.

CHAS. E. POWELL,
19 W. Mohawk St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

9d

Platform scales, MADOLE & WILSON

The Picton Times says the late Mr. Allison used to tell of an instance which caused him to change from agriculture to law. When thrashing one day with a flail the swiple jibed striking him rather sharply on the head. He dropped the flail and walked to Picton, entered the office of the late Philip Low, K. C., and was called to the bar at Michaelmas term, 1864 and from that date his success in his chosen profession has been quite noteworthy.

—USE—

Laxative Cold Capsules
for

GRIPPE

Prepared at

The Medical Hall,

FRED. L. HOOPER.

Herbageum.

Now is the time to feed it to your cows and poultry you will get it back four fold. **BOYLE & SON, Agts,**

Horse Blankets, Brushes, Girts, Curry Combs, &c. at right prices.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Notice.

All accounts due Mr. David Friskin, of whatever nature, must be settled by either the first or second week in March for sure as he is leaving the town and must have his business settled.

Railway Troubles.

Monday evening the Bay of Quinte train from the north became stalled in the snow about one and a half miles from Napanee. Some of the passengers got out and walked into town, and the rest had to sleep in the coaches all night. Among the passengers were several ladies. All trains north from Napanee have been cancelled for a few days. The B. Q. R., like all other railroads are experiencing considerable trouble owing to the large amount of snow.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part, time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

Grinding Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Close's Mills.

Counterfeit Canadian five cent pieces are in circulation in some localities.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Crescend tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Mr. Nehemiah Gilbert, barrister, of Picton has been appointed clerk of the County Court of Prince Edward.

Waterloo ratepayers carried a bonus of \$4,000 for the Waterloo & Wellesley Electric Railway.

Further anti-Japanese legislation passed in British Columbia will probably be disallowed.

Dr. F. R. Seager's residence at Bridgen was wrecked by the explosion of the acetylene gas plant, and the family had a narrow escape.

At Stratford, Elias Mehm was found guilty of manslaughter in refusing to call a doctor for his sick daughter, and was let go on suspended sentence.

All the good brands of plug and cut chewing and smoking tobaccos. Brier pipes and smoker's sundries always in stock.

At The Plaza, John St.

Cashel the Calgary murderer, left a warning to boys, as a last message, prior to his execution. He was first imbued by the fascinations of reading dime novels, of becoming a highwayman, got to drinking, keeping bad company, gambling, and so was led on to smoking cigarettes, murder, and then his death on the scaffold. This is a terrible warning.

Important Notice.

Parties intending to build or repair during the coming season will do well to see us before placing their orders. We are in a position to supply you with most anything you need in this line.

MADOLE & WILSON.

IF YOU HAVE WEAK KIDNEYS OR BLADDER TROUBLE.

you are walking on the edge of a precipice, blind-folded. The next step may be your last. When the kidneys are weak they allow the deadly uric acid poisons to accumulate; these poisons cause rheumatism, lung trouble, heart disease, dropsy, blood-poisoning, etc. In fact, it has been demonstrated by scientists that 60% of deaths are caused by uric acid poisoning.

O. R. Kidney Cure

is a remedy prepared from gums, balsams and barks that act directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs. It heals, strengthens and nourishes, thereby assisting nature to throw off the deadly poisons. O. R. Kidney Cure has saved the lives of thousands. Send for our large list of testimonials.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days treatment. Price 50c.

Don't take any risk. Procure it now.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Crushed Oyster Shells, Mica Crystal Grit, and Poultry Bone, from

JOY & PERRY.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE.

International Stock food and Heave cure MADOLE & WILSON.

December was the coldest in 27 years, January the worst in 60 years, and February has started to make it 100 years.

S. A. Notes.

It is expected that during the next fourteen days the meetings at the local courts will be of exceptional interest. The Harmonic Revivalists, a party of four young men, under the leadership of Ensign Ernest W. Owen, of Montreal, will conduct a special Revival campaign. The young Evangelists have met with much success in former places, Cornwall, Prescott, Ogdensburg, Brockville, Gananoque being visited, and they have just concluded a most successful series of meetings at Kingston. Crowded houses greeted them at every place, large numbers deciding to follow Christ. Special music and song will make the meetings interesting, and bright Gospel talks on special subjects will be given nightly. Sunday night Ensign Owen will speak on "Hell". On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week the Army will be highly favored in having with them a distinguished visitor in the person of Lady Sarah Sladen, of England, a titled lady, who for some years has been a constant Salvation soldier and local officer. She will be the principal speaker at these gatherings. All should take advantage of this opportunity.

The Illustrated Lecture given by Ensign Edwards last Monday evening was well attended and was much appreciated. The Ensign will always receive a warm reception at Napanee. Keep your eye open for further announcements.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 26 and 28 lbs Sugar \$1. Flour, bran, shorts, cracked barley, corn meal and all kinds of grain in stock. Cheaper than any other dealer. Good flour \$2 10 per 100. 1 buy clover and Timothy seed. 9 lbs Sulphur 25c. 10 lb. rolled oats 25c. 81 bottle Beef Iron and Wine 75c.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott, Proprietor.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y New York.

At the Plaza everything is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Every attention paid to customers. We will be pleased to wait on you

At The Plaza, A. WILLIS.

Up-to-date girls who spell their names Lilyan, Nellye, Mae, etc. are now being imitated by young men of the dude variety who sign Bylle, Myke and Jym.

J. P. Purdy, for the past two years the efficient agent of the G. T. R., Napanee, has resigned, to accept that of agent and superintendent of the Oshawa Electric railway, with headquarters at Oshawa.

Among other new advertisements on page one will be found an "ad" concerning a teacher wanted for a school in Denbigh. There is also an important auction sale notice which farmers would do well to read.

F. E. B.

We heard a man say the other morning that the abbreviation for February—Feb.—means Freeze every body, and that man looked frozen in his ulster. It was apparent that he needed the kind of warmth that stays, the warmth that reaches from head to foot, all over the body. We could have told him from personal knowledge that Hood's Sarsaparilla gives permanent warmth, it invigorates the blood and speeds it along through artery and vein, and really fits men and women, boys and girls, to enjoy cold weather and resist the attacks of disease. It gives the right kind of warmth stimulates and strengthens at the same time, and all its benefits are lasting. There may be a suggestion in this for you.

The value of the late Senator Hanna's estate is estimated at between seven and eight million dollars.

Tokio financial circles have offered to subscribe the entire Japanese domestic loan of one hundred million yen.

Corrected returns of the British Board of Trade for January show a decrease of \$470,000 in imports, and a decrease of \$4,101,500 in exports.

The Question of Baldness.

This is a vital question with hundreds of men who are bald or partially so. How to overcome the disfigurement lent by baldness is a simple matter when you consider the perfection of modern art in the making of Wigs and Toupees. The visit of Prof. Doreuwend of Toronto to Napanee on Friday, Feb. 26th, when he will be at the Paisley House, renders it possible for any who wish to consult him to do so at his private apartments retained at the Hotel for this purpose. Demonstration given to show the perfect naturalness of his Wigs and Toupees. Do not miss this opportunity. Remember the days and dates. Napanee, Paisley House, Friday, Feb 26th.

Tired eyes cause sickness



Because the eyes tire easily, some folks say they are not well. In most such cases there is eyestrain. Neglected eyestrain is sure to produce sickness. Be wise. Have your eyes examined. Know their exact condition from an expert. Consultation free.

H. E. Smith, GRADUATE OPTICIAN, Smith's Jewelry Store, Napanee.

into town, and the rest had to sleep in the coaches all night. Among the passengers were several ladies. All trains north from Napanee have been cancelled for a few days. The B. Q. R., like all other railroads are experiencing considerable trouble owing to the large amount of snow.

Wedding Bells.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Luke's Church, Camden East, Tuesday, February 16th, at 11 a.m., when Miss Laura Emberly was married to Mr. Robert Blakely, both of the Township of Ernestown, by the Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe. The bride was handsomely gowned in a dress of navy blue lady cloth, with white and silk blouse and hat and gloves to match, and looked very smart. She was assisted by her sister Mary as bridesmaid, whilst the bride's brother performed a similar duty for the bridegroom. After the wedding the bridal party partook of breakfast at the home of the bride's parents. The bride's presents were numerous and costly, testifying to the esteem she is held in in the neighborhood. A handsome cheque for \$100.00 was presented to the bride by her father. We wish the happy couple every blessing in their journey through life.

Mr. R. J. Wales' lion will be known in future as the Grey Lion Grocery and Hardware stores.

Improvement.

Some improvements are this week being made at the Campbell house. The bar-room is being enlarged, and the clerk's office is being moved nearer the front of the building. Formerly the bar, which was rather small for the size of the hotel, ran north and south and now when the repairs are finished it will run east and west and will be somewhat longer. Mr. Walsh intends to make the hotel up-to-date in every respect.

Napanee Bank Bills.

Several \$10 Dominion Bank bills, numbered from 40,000 to 47,000 series A, dated 2nd January, 1888, are in circulation in Hamilton just now. These bills are part of the proceeds of the famous Napanee bank robbery. At the time of the robbery these bills were not complete, one signature being lacking, but this defect, of course, had been repaired before the notes got into circulation. A few days ago there was a cocking main near Buffalo, and among those present and participating were some Napanee sports. Several hundred dollars changed hands on the main, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to unload some of these bills on the backers of the Buffalo birds. Incidentally a few of them found their way into the pockets of Hamilton spectators.—Toronto Globe.

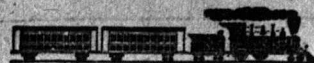
A joint commission has been appointed to delimit the Alaska boundary, as determined by the tribunal which sat in London last summer.

American Coal Oil 25c and 30c per gal. in four gallon lots at a lower price at WALES' GREY LION STORES.

Striking Contrast.

Japan has a population of about 47,000,000 and Russia has probably 137,000,000 people. The land area of Japan is a little less than 163,000 square miles, Russia's is 8,700,000 miles or nearly fifty times as much as Japan. Yet Japan has 4,302,623 children in its elementary schools, while Russia has only 4,193,594; in other words, ninety-one of every thousand Japanese are in elementary schools, while only thirty-two in every thousand Russians are there. The secondary schools and universities tell the same tale. Japan has 4,832 Post-offices or one to every 9,700 people; Russia has 6,029, or one to every 21,500 people. Japan has a commercial marine, sail and steam, of 734,413 tons, while Russia's only totals 638,822 tons. Japan is now opposing Russia for the benefit of the whole world, while Russia is seeking its own interest to the exclusion of all others.

A Veteran's Story.—George Lewis, of Shamokin, Pa., writes: "I am eighty years of age. I have been troubled with Catarrh for fifty years, and in my time have used a great many catarrh cures, but never had any relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. One box cured me completely." 50 cents.—25



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12.07 a.m.	Going East, 7.07 a.m.
" 3.33 a.m.	" 7.43 a.m.
" 10.29 a.m.	" 12.25 p.m. noon
" 1.15 p.m.	" 12.48 p.m. noon
" 4.33 p.m.	" 6.40 p.m.
" 8.11 p.m.	

(Daily except Monday. Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 8-1y)

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Specialist at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN DISEASES.

HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently.

Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, MAR. 2ND.

Of Interest to Ladies.

The visit of Prof. Dorenwend to Napanee on Friday, Feb. 26th, at the Paisley House, will afford the ladies of Napanee and surrounding country an opportunity of consulting him regarding their Hair, its needs, and their requirements in all styles of Hair Goods. Prof. Dorenwend carries with him a large and most varied assortment of his famous conceptions in Switches, Bangs, Pompadours, Wavy Fronts and Wigs. The equal of these high grade natural hair productions can not be produced from any hair goods dealer in America. Prof. Dorenwend has the distinction of being the largest manufacturer and the most noted specialist in these goods. Private apartments are at the convenience of all who avail themselves of calling at the Hotel Friday Feb. 26th on the day of his visit.

**QUICK RELIEF
COUGH BALSAM**

Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe and Bronchitis

25 CENTS at

Wallace's Drug Store.

The Kingston Whig says: At the Frontenac conservative convention on Thursday of last week, Dr. Edwards paid his respects to James Fraser, of Napanee, in no untinted terms. The county Tories have troubles of their own.

Dr. Forrest, Uxbridge, owner of Looking Glass, who was defeated by Gypsy Girl in straight heats at the Ottawa ice races, is out with another challenge to Gypsy Girl's owner, A. Martin, of Toronto. The latter refuses to accept.

Liberals won five of the bye-elections for the Commons Tuesday—St. James' division of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Hochelaga, Montgomery, and Queen's West, P. E. I. The Conservatives carried East Lambton, East Bruce, and St. John's City, the latter being a gain.

NO ELECTRIC LIGHT

BUT PLENTY OF

**The Best
AMERICAN COAL OIL**

—at—

Wallace's Drug Store.

Leave your order. Prompt Delivery.

Dairy Supplies.

Milk Cans, Milk Pans, Dairy Pails,

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber
Feb. 15th, 1904.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Madole in the chair. Councillors present—Waller, Ming, Lapum, Graham and Lowry. The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed. The following communication was received by the Mayor in reference to the proposed electric railway between Kingston and Toronto:

KINGSTON, ONT. FEB. 9th

MAYOR OF NAPANEE

We take the liberty of sending you by this mail some literature relative to the proposed Ontario Electric Railway. It is our desire that construction should be commenced and the road completed at the earliest possible date.

If you will kindly read the pamphlet, you will see what great advantage the road would be to your citizens, for besides giving a half hourly service between Toronto and Kingston, we offer the public such low rates for passenger freight and express service that it should be of immense value to the town. Outside capital is more easily raised if the municipalities through which the road will pass, will give the undertaking their hearty support. We do not ask for a bonus, but would like to have the municipalities endorse the project by purchasing some of the securities of the road, believing as we do, that not only will the road be of immense value to the population, but your municipality will receive a good income on its investment.

If it meets with your pleasure one of our representatives will call upon you in a few days relative to the matter and will at that time submit to you plans more in detail.

Very respectfully yours,
ONTARIO ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
SYNDICATE.

On motion the communication was received and the clerk instructed to acknowledge receipt of same, and state that the council would be pleased to listen to a representative of the syndicate when he calls.

Messrs. P. Gleeson and A. Alexander auditors, presented their report, which was placed in the hands of the Finance Committee to examine and report.

A communication was received from The Corporation Trust Company, Montreal, with circular attached, in reference to Cold Air Power, which the Company will shortly be able to deliver should the town want it. They state that they can furnish power to the town at the rate of \$12.50 per horse power per annum to subscribers and \$20 per horse power per annum to non-subscribers, and our bills for electric light can just about be cut in two. If the council would pass a resolution undertaking to give them a franchise for the town providing they install suitable plant, and deliver power at the prices named, they will undertake to install a plant within four months to deliver heat, light and power throughout the town at the prices indicated above. The following are a few facts gleaned from the attached circular:

What is Cold Air Electric?—It is energy gathered from earth and air and converted into cold compressed air, and thence transformed, if desired, into electricity.

How produced and delivered—It is generated by specially made machinery either in central power houses, and then distributed over wires to any desired point; or an individual plant is installed where the air can be supplied to the engines already in place.

Moved by Waller and Ming that the clerk communicate with the parties, and invite correspondence, or the council would be pleased to interview a representative, as the town is open for a proposal concerning light and heat at any time.

A communication was received from Wm. Ferguson, through his solicitors Messrs. Wilson & Wilson which was as follows:

To the Mun. Corporation of the Town of Napanee:

Take notice that I hereby require you to cause to be repaid to you the sum of \$43.25 paid by you to Geo. A. Cliffe, a member of the local Board of Health in the Town of Napanee for the year 1903, or such other or further sum as you may have paid to him upon the order of the said local Board of Health, or otherwise, for or in connection, with services alleged to have been rendered by the said Geo. A. Cliffe at the

A GRAND DISPLAY OF

Silk and Satin Waists

—ON—

Monday, Feb'y. 22nd

We beg to inform the ladies of Napanee and surrounding district we have arranged with the New York Silk Waist Mfg Co., of Montreal, to have their representative at our store on Monday, February 22nd, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., for this day only. We propose to display their entire line of Silk and Satin Waists, which are made in the very latest Parisian and New York effects.

This opportunity should not be missed, as it will enable our patrons to see and examine a complete range of High Class Waists, and also to select any style and shade made to their order, which will be delivered within a few days.

These goods are magnificent in every detail, being manufactured on special machines and under expert eyes.

As this is the only opportunity to examine this display, we trust both yourself and friends will take advantage of it.

**AT THE
SAME TIME**

we will make a special display of

New Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Waists, Skirts, Whitewear, late novelties in Ties, Collars, Belts, Embroideries, Laces and Prints

**EVERYBODY WELCOME.
COME.**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheapside - Napanee.

PERSONALS

Dr. E. Ming spent a few days of this week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson and family Catarqui are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. McWilliams, Camden East, was the guest of Miss Jennie Richardson a few days this week.

Mr. Fred Wicks, of West Lake, Prince Edward county has secured a position with

Miss Augusta Perry returned Saturday, from a month's visit with friends in Detroit and Chicago.

Mrs. U. M. Wilson is spending a couple

Wallace's Drug Store.

Leave your order. Prompt Delivery.

Dairy Supplies.

Milk Cans, Milk Pans, Dairy Pails, Churns, etc. MADOLE & WILSON.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

WALLACE'S WHITE OIL LINIMENT

is good wherever

A Liniment is Needed

25c. a Bottle at

WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

Cross Cut Saws guaranteed. Axes and Handles. MADOLE & WILSON.

E. Loyat sells flour from \$2.00 up, different brands, Cream of the West. Full supply of bran, shorts, Victor Corn. All kinds of ground feed, rolled oats, wheat, granules, groceries, coal oil, salt, at very lowest. One price.

2 Leading Toilet Articles of the day.

Wallace's Violet Cream

For Rough Skin.

WALLACE'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder

To clean and save the Teeth.

25 CENTS EACH

T. B. Wallace, Phm, B.

London, Ont., Feb. 13.—At a meeting of theatrical managers in this city, a circuit was formed embracing thirty towns and cities between Toronto and Montreal, and eighteen between Toronto and Sarnia. Thomas J. Naylor, Deseronto, was chosen as manager, and secretary. It is the intention to book a line of the best popular and middle-priced attractions.

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil. MADOLE & WILSON.

20 Per Cent. Discount on all Furs.

G. A. GRAHAM & CO.

Take notice that I hereby require you to cause to be repaid to you the sum of \$43.25 paid by you to Geo. A. Cliffe, a member of the local Board of Health in the Town of Napanee for the year 1903, or such other or further sum as you may have paid to him upon the order of the said local Board of Health, or otherwise, for or in connection, with services alleged to have been rendered by the said Geo. A. Cliffe at the isolation hospital in the said Town of Napanee, December, 1903, upon the following among other grounds:

That the said Geo. A. Cliffe during the time when the services are alleged to have been performed, by him, was a member of the said local Board of Health in the Town of Napanee, and as such member was not entitled to any remuneration whatever for the services alleged to have been performed as aforesaid and further the said services were not worth the sum claimed by the said Geo. A. Cliffe, and paid to him therefor, and on the further ground that the services were not performed. On motion the communication was referred to the Solicitor to report.

Mr. E. Roy was granted a remission of taxes on the Rock Dam Foundry, less the school tax.

Moved by Waller and Ming that the time for the collection of taxes be extended until the next meeting of the council, and that all taxes be collected by that time. Carried.

The Fire, Water & Light Committee were instructed to act in conjunction with the Fire Brigade in reference to the purchase of sleighs for use instead of the present hose reels.

\$50 was placed in the hands of the Poor and Sanitary Committee to be used in relief of the poor.

A number of accounts were disposed of, after which the council adjourned until Tuesday afternoon at 3 p.m.

SPECIAL SESSION.

The council met as per adjournment on Monday night, the object of the adjournment being the amicable settlement of the pending lawsuit between Mr. Wm. Ferguson and the Board of Health.

Those present were:—Mayor Madole, who presided; Councillors Waller, Williams, Graham, Lippum and Ming.

Representing the Board of Health—Geo. A. Cliffe and Dr. Stratton.

Dr. Cowan, Medical Health Officer; and W. S. Herrington, town solicitor.

After some discussion between the parties concerned a satisfactory settlement was arrived at, as the following agreement which was accepted by the council will show.

NAPANEE FEB. 15TH, 1904

TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE.

Gentleman—If the council pay me the sum of \$25 to cover the medical and legal expenses incurred by me I will withdraw the action of myself and wife against the Board of Health and will accept said sum in full of all claims of either my wife or myself against the Board of Health or any member or officer thereof, and against said corporation, and the goods removed from my house and now at the isolation hospital shall be considered the property of the corporation upon the condition that all claims against me or my wife by the Board of Health, or said corporation be waived. This to be in full settlement of all claims between myself and my wife and the Board of Health and the corporation, and the notice respecting payment to Geo. A. Cliffe is hereby withdrawn upon acceptance of this offer.

W. M. FERGUSON.

Three Doctors held consultation.

Said my child could not live. Dr. Henneguin's Infant Tablets saved her life. E. R. McBride, Mgr. Hains & Lockete, Napanee, Ont.

Notice to Trappers.

When wanting traps do not forget that the very best traps may be obtained at Wales' Grey Lion Hardware Store, from \$1.50 up.

Helpless as a Baby.—South American Rheumatic Cure strikes the root of the ailment and strikes it quick. R. W. Wright, 10 Daniel street, Brockville, Ont., for twelve years a great sufferer from rheumatism, couldn't wash himself, feed himself or dress himself. After using six bottles was able to go to work, and says: "I think pain has left me forever."—26

PERSONALS

Miss Augusta Perry returned Saturday, from a month's visit with friends in Detroit and Chicago.

Mrs. U. M. Wilson is spending a couple of weeks visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Paisley and her daughter, Lizzie, are recovering from severe attacks of la grippe.

Mr. Jas. Gordon, who received a nasty fall on the slippery sidewalks a week ago is recovering.

Mrs. Isaac Cornwall, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is somewhat better and the doctors in attendance report that she is likely to recover.

Miss Blanche Grieve was in Belleville on Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank R. Boyes and child of Dawson city and Mrs. Nelson McKim, of Napanee, left for Montreal, Thursday, for a three week's visit with friends.

The Napanee party, Mrs. J. A. Shibley, Mrs. M. B. Demming, and Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Hill have arrived safe in Naples, going from there to Rome, then to Newton in France.

Mrs. John Steward, of Harrowsmith, spent Sunday, with Mrs. C. D. Wartman and family, Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wartman, of Colebrook, arrived safe in Phoenix, Arizona. After visiting Mr. Wartman's brother they will come home via Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago.

Mrs. J. W. Fralick spent a few days this week visiting friends at Little Creek.

Miss Hypatia Fox entertained a small party of friends on Friday evening last.

Miss Nellie Perry who has been visiting friends in this vicinity for a few weeks returned to Brockville on Thursday.

Miss Carscallen, Selby, was the guest of Miss Minnie Embury a few days last week.

Mrs. and McDougall of Montreal, who have been guests of Mrs. W. A. Daly returned to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mrs. Cyrus Buck, Dorland, is visiting her sister Mrs. Ham, Toronto.

Miss Lenila Hall, entertained the Euchre Club on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Alice Gibson entertained the Junior League of the Eastern Methodist church on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Fred Wagar of J.J. Haines has been confined to the house with Grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Hinch, spent Wednesday in Kingston.

Messrs. Jas. A. Ferguson and Hugh Fitzpatrick spent Thursday evening in Belleville.

Mr. B. J. Lacey, of Tamworth, was a caller at the Express Office on Thursday.

Mrs. Freeman Lane, Centre St. will entertain her Sunday school class this evening.

Dr. Dru, and Mr. Raymond Allison, of Adolphustown, were in town on Wednesday.

The infant child of Mrs. Harry Vandervoort is seriously ill and slight hopes are entertained for its recovery.

Miss Nora Lake, Kingston, spent Sunday in town.

It Will PLAY FOR YOU. SING FOR YOU. RECITE FOR YOU.

Records Made From the Best Living Artists.

Positively the BEST Talking and Singing Machine Made.

THE POLLARD CO.

Sole Agents for Lennox & Addington.

Dr. E. Ming spent a few days of this week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Robinson and family Cataragui are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. McWilliams, Camden East, was the guest of Miss Jennie Richardson a few days this week.

Mr. Fred Wicks, of West Lake, Prince Edward county has secured a position with the Gibbard Furniture Co.

Messrs. John T. Empey, Switzeraville, Henry Curle, Chambers, and Silas Windover, Forest Mills, were callers on The Express on Saturday.

BIRTHS.

REYNOLDS—At Deseronto, on Tuesday January 25, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Roland Reynolds, a daughter.

SMITH—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, February 3, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Smith, a daughter.

BROWN—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, January 20, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, a daughter.

BREACH—At Deseronto, on Tuesday February 9, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Breach, a daughter.

SMITH—At Deseronto, on Thursday, February 11, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Smith, a son.

LOUCKS—At Napanee on Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1904, the wife of Mr. Willis Loucks, a son.

NORRIS—At Napanee on Thursday, February 18th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. William Norris, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

KLOCK—WALTON—At Deseronto on Wednesday, February 3, 1904, by Rev. Edward Costigan, L.S.T., William Klock to Miss Sarah Walton, all of Deseronto.

WHALEN—KIELTY—At Stoco, on Sunday, February 7, 1904, by the Father Grey, Daniel Whalen and Miss Alice Kielty, all of Stoco.

ABRAMS—OSBORNE—By the Rev. D. Balfour, at the Methodist Parsonage, Selby, on Feb. 9th, Lillie Osborne and Rufus Abrams, both of Richmond.

DEATHS.

DOUGLASS—In Deseronto, on Tuesday, February 9, 1904, Mrs. Jane Douglas, aged 88 years.

McCULLOUGH—At his residence, Tyendinaga Township, on Sunday February 7, 1904, Henry McCullough, aged 60 years.

KOUBER—At Chicago, Ill., on Sunday 14 February 1904, Vincent Augustine Koubert, late of Napanee, aged 21 years, and 5 months.

MCLEAN—At Napanee, on Sunday, Feb. 14th, 1904, Mrs. Eliza McLean, aged 88 years, 11 months and 14 days.

EMERY—At Napanee, on Friday, February 12th, 1904, Robert Easton Emery, aged 20 years, 4 months and 24 days.

WEBSTER—At Ernestown, on Tuesday February 16th, Mary Jane Webster, aged 89 years and 3 months.

REYNOLDS—At Napanee on Saturday, Feb. 13, 1904 Mrs. Reynolds, aged 84 years.

VANDERVOORT—At Napanee, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17th 1904, Harry Lewis Vandervoort, in the 30th year of his age.

PURE DELIGHT found in The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

Use Edison Moulded Records. Make Records of your own.

